The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

A Great Battle Impending North of the Loire.

Demonstrations by the Germans on the French Right and Left.

Probable Capture of Chateaudun by the Germans.

A Prussian Offer to Mediate in the Eastern Difficulty.

Resignation of the Potocki Ministry in Hungary.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Position on the Loire—German Demonstrations on the French Right and Left—A Great Battle Imminent—Skirmishing and Small Successes.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The *Moniteur* says a great battle is impending. The skirmishing so far has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians demonstrated toward Gien and Montargis, but encountered a resistance which obliged them to make a change in their plan of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateaudun was in consequence left uncovered, and has possibly been captured.

MOVEMENTS ON FRIDAY.

There was desultory fighting at several points along the front of the Army of the Loire on Friday. No particulars have come to hand. The Uhlans are reported near La Chartre—twenty-five miles south-east of Le Mans.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN PLANS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French. Engagements are reported at Coulmiers and Bacon.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRANC-TIREURS.

The Franc-Tireurs are reorganizing under superior officers, and their efficiency has already been greatly enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and mualitions, and, fighting in smaller bodies, inflict serious harm on Prussian communications.

The Main Body of the Army of the Loire—A Sortie from Paris Expected.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The main body of the Loire Army is ascertained to occupy an entrenched position between Arthonay and Orleans.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—Forts Issy, Vanviers and Montrouge opened fire last night. A sortie is expected.

A French Movement from Le Mans—Prussians Falling Back.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—A report of the repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Le Mans is reported. It has caused the Prussians, who were moving from Alencon, to fall back.

Operations in the North—Siege of Montmedy—Longwy Threatened.

LILLE, Nov. 27.—An engagement took place on Saturday at the village of Boves, near Amiens. The French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet. The assailants suffered severely, losing three times as many men as the French. The army is and around Amiens is full of confidence.

SIEGE OF MONTMEDY.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 26.—Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Montmedy. The place at last accounts was closely invested, though siege works had not been commenced. The commandant threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender.

A SORTIE AT BELFORT.

The garrison at Belfort made a sortie on Wednesday, but were driven back.

NEUVILLE AND LONGWY.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The Prussians on Thursday bombarded Neuville. A German force with artillery is marching on Longwy. Great alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

Paris Still Confident—An Abundance of Bread and Wine—Reports from Berlin—Offers of Parliament to Surrender.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram, varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half—bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says, further, that the French are erecting additional defences on all sides. Advices from Paris by balloon up to Thursday noon represent the situation favorable, and the public *morale* satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers are quiet.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Reports have been received here from time to time announcing that large bodies of citizens, and in some cases the regular troops of the garrison at Paris, have come to the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender, but were invariably turned back. These reports have latterly been confirmed by dispatches from the German head-quarters at Versailles.

Ten thousand Prussians have left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear were destroyed.

Operations of the Army Against Garibaldi—Citeaux Pillaged—The Prussians Routed at Dijon.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Details of the movements of the Prussian Army operating against Gen. GARIBALDI have been received today. After their repulse at Nuits, they pillaged Citeaux, and concentrated at Dijon. A force of 20,000 Prussians occupied Beleme, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, on Tuesday night, the 22d, but retired toward Nogent-le-Rotrou, on Thursday.

FRENCH VICTORY.

A sharp engagement occurred at Domfun on Thursday. Two French battalions attacked a force of 1,500 Prussians who were entrenched at that point, and had three cannon. The Prussians were routed and pursued as far as Quesnel.

APPROACHING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops lately, have approached the Prussian lines. The Prussians were compelled to fire upon them to drive them off. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. Military operations are next to impossible at present.

Miscellaneous—Action in the North German Parliament—The German Steamships.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the North German Parliament, today, the bill granting credit for one hundred million of thalers was read twice. There were only four votes against the second reading.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The steam-ships *Ohio* and *Deutschland*, of the North German Lloyd, have sailed from Grimsby for Bremen. The former was from Baltimore, and the latter from New-York.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Unfounded Rumor of a Declaration of War by Russia—Offered Mediation of Prussia—The Principalities.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A report was in circulation this afternoon that Russia had declared war, but it proved to be unfounded.

PRUSSIA AS MEDIATOR.

Prussia has made a tender of her good offices as mediator between Russia and the other Powers. The basis on which the proposal is made is as yet unknown.

SENTIMENT IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27.—The *Vidovdan*, commenting on an article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, says the prosperity of the Principalities does not depend on the relations of the Czar and the Sublime Porte, but on weighty internal reforms.

Mr. Russell's Mission—Prussia Not in Concert with Russia—The Basis of Italy.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—ODO RUSSELL dined with the King last night, and had an interview with BISMARCK this afternoon. Prussia adheres to the Conference, and has no concert with Russia, whose circular causes surprise. Prussia cannot interfere at present.

THE ITALIAN REPLY TO RUSSIA.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—The Italian note dispatched to St. Petersburg remonstrates against the renunciation of the Treaty of Paris.

Count Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville—A New Weapon in Russia's Possession—Temporary Furloughs to Russian Troops.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Count GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to Earl GRANVILLE's note, which was read in the Cabinet session last evening, does not withdraw Russia's claim to a modification of the treaty of Paris; repeats reference to the violations of the treaty by other European Powers, and it needs Earl GRANVILLE's complaint that Russia desired to repudiate the treaty without first appealing to the other Powers by expressing a doubt whether such an appeal would have been successful.

The Russian Note—Opinion in Washington as to the Prospects of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Information received here today from London is to the effect that the Russian reply to Earl GRANVILLE's note is not regarded as entirely satisfactory by the English Cabinet. It is not believed here, however, that any further serious consequences are likely to grow out of the correspondence between the two Governments.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Resignation of the Hungarian Ministry—The Emperor Considering it—The Treaty Incorporating Baden with North Germany.

PESTH, Nov. 27.—Count POTOCKI has tendered the resignation of the Ministry, and it is now under the consideration of the Emperor.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—By treaty just signed here, the Baden troops are incorporated with the Federal Army, and come under the sole command and direction of King WILLIAM and the War Office at Berlin.

A French Editor in Belgium—Marine Disaster.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC will commence the publication of a journal in this city.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The bark *Josephine* is stranded at the mouth of the Weser.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES BOEHNING announces that during the past week $6,354 20 was received at the General Consulate, the proceeds of the collections in aid of the German relief fund here and in the interior, making, with the previous collections, a total of $254,[illegible] 01. The amount received during the past week included a contribution of $635 10 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Marietta, Ohio; $370 by the Mozart Maennerchor, of this City, the proceeds of a concert at Terrace Garden; $276 60 by the Patriotic Aid Society at Johnstown, Penn; $678 by the German Lutheran congregation of St. John's Church, in Christopher-street; $600 by the German Aid Society in Rochester; $135 by the Germans of New-Britain, Conn., fourth donation; $156, the proceeds of a collection in the German Evangelical Church in Madison-street; $160 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Springfield, Ohio; $47 by the Germans at Fort Wayne, Ind.; $90 by the Germans at West Meriden, Conn.; $100 by the German Society at Owensboro, Ky., the proceeds of a concert; $400 60 by the Germans at Louisville, and $100 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Tell City, Ind. The rest was contributed by a number of German lodges and private parties in this City.

The French National Subscription.

Notwithstanding the liberal patronage of the French Fair in this City, and of the French Fairs in various localities in the interior, the French subscription is continued with great liberality and unabated success, and the committee in this City is constantly receiving contributions. The Committee has received from Denver City a check for $1,346 25 on Messrs. KOHNE & BROTHER. Of this amount $625 was raised by subscription by a committee, of which Mr. MILLER is chairman, who remains in the Treasurer, and $317 25 was realized by a festival which was arranged by a committee of ladies in that city. This is a liberal contribution, when it is considered that the French population in Denver City is very limited, and in addition with the German element. The sum of $62 25 was received, the amount of a second subscription among the French at Canton, Ohio, where a Mme. FLAVIE NEUMONT is very active in raising funds, and it is announced that more will be forthcoming. Among other subscriptions of smaller amounts $20 was received from two Canadians at Red Mountain City.

ROME.

The Pope and His Programme—Complaints of the Prelates—Papal Allocution.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 4, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Pope is carrying out his programme with unwavering rigor. For the first time during his reign, he omitted this morning his annual visit to the Church of San Carlo al Corso, and did not solemnize the usual ceremony at the high altar of St. Peter's. Nor did he celebrate the festival of All Saints; nor hold a consistory, which is an essential part of the solemnity of immemorial usage. Mgr. PACCA, the major-domo, and Mgr. RICCI, maestro di camera, have both sold their horses, to show how complete is their captivity at the Vatican. No lamment is permitted to approach the Holy Father, except in a general audience, to which, as I before informed you, only certified partisans of the temporal power are admitted. This morning the Pope received a number of these adherents, of both sexes, who were ranged along the saloon through which he passed on his way to the gardens. The Holy Father was strongly guarded by his escort, composed of Cardinals ANTONELLI, BONAPARTE, PITRA and BARNABO. He stopped several times on his way, and exchanged a few words with the more conspicuous visitors, but seemed to speak with constraint. The prelates of the Court complain that he does not pay them their pensions, for which they say he has abundant means, as he received on the 19th of September, from the Depositoria Pontificia, 4,000,000 francs, and left there 8,000,000 francs in specie, which he can demand from the Italian authorities. Besides this, enormous sums have been sent to him from different countries and been presented by individuals. The Holy Father distributed a large sum among the military officers when he received the other day, and Cardinal MATTEI has bequeathed a legacy of 80,000 Swiss crowns to the Pontifical soldiers who, on their disbandment, refused to take service in the Italian Army. This preference of the military irritated the prelates, and they declare the Papal allocution, unique in the Consistory, denying the receipt of considerable donations, is simply intended as an evasion of the payments due to themselves."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WEST.

Immigration Convention in New-Mexico—Advantages of the Territory for Settlers—Arrest of Notorious Counterfeiters—Trials in Tennessee for Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 26.—The Territorial Immigration Convention, with representatives from the various counties, assembled here today at the Senate Chamber, and was called to order by Hon. HENRY WATTES, Secretary of the Territory. Judge BENEDICT, of Santa Fé County, was chosen President, and a Vice-President and Secretary from the various counties represented were elected. Speeches were made by P. L. BENEDICT and Judge SHAW, of Socorro County, A. P. SUTZEVAN, editor of the Santa Fé Post, and District-Attorney ASHURPELTZER. The speakers urged the organization of a Territorial Society, to publish to the world correct information regarding the resources of the Territory. They claimed that New-Mexico offered the greatest advantages to miners and farmers, and also that it was one of the richest stock-raising countries in the Union. They urged that measures be taken to secure railroad immigration and the establishment of public schools. Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the Convention then adjourned until Monday. The delegates apparently feel great interest in the movement, and speak very confidently of its results.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 26.—JOHN H. MCCARTNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from a station-house in Cincinnati on Sunday last, was arrested near Venice, Ill., on Friday night by United States Detectives EGAN, APPLEGATE and LANGRAM, and was immediately taken to Springfield, Ill., for trial. MCCARTNEY, who is regarded as the king of counterfeiters, offered $60,000 to the officers if they would let him go, and promised to surrender a large quantity of counterfeiting implements. He had been arrested often previously, and has paid about $70,000 at different times to be freed from the clutches of the law. The jury was impanelled today for the second trial of FRED. BIRDSALL, another counterfeiter, and who has had frequent dealings with MCCARTNEY. The case will be commenced next week.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—A term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge EMMONS, of Michigan, presiding, will be begun here on Monday. There are about forty cases to be tried of persons holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

BILLIARDS.

Match Game Between Dion and Deery, at San Francisco—The Former the Winner by Over 600 Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A large audience assembled at Platt's Hall, last night, to witness the billiard match between JOSEPH DION and JOHN DEERY. About 2,000 persons were present, including a number of ladies. The players had made such wonderful scores at practice games, that a chance was difficult, but the pools sold slightly in favor of DEERY. The appearance of DEERY and DION was hailed with applause. DEERY was evidently the favorite with the audience. DION won the lead. The score was as follows:

Inning.	Dion.	Deery.	Inning.	Dion.	Deery.
1	0	0	26	11	0
2	0	10	27	0	0
3	0	12	28	12	0
4	12	0	29	0	0
5	0	0	30	0	0
6	0	0	31	0	0
7	0	0	32	0	0
8	0	0	33	0	0
9	0	0	34	0	0
10	0	0	35	0	0
11	0	0	36	0	0
12	0	0	37	0	0
13	0	0	38	0	0
14	0	0	39	0	0
15	0	0	40	0	0
16	0	0	41	0	0
17	0	0	42	0	0
18	0	0	43	0	0
19	0	0	44	0	0
20	0	0	45	0	0
21	0	0	46	0	0
22	0	0	47	0	0
23	0	0	48	0	0
24	0	0	49	0	0
25	0	0	50	0	0
Total				1,000	657

Time of Game—Three hours and forty minutes.

FIRES.

Five Houses Burned at Philadelphia—Destruction of Lumber at Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Five dwelling-houses on Centre-street were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $10,000, partly insured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—A shed, containing dry lumber, and a repair shop, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, were destroyed last night. Loss, $20,000, fully insured.

Another Juvenile Assassin—A Boy of Fifteen Stabs a Companion to the Heart.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—In a quarrel at Howersville, Ky., yesterday, between two boys named ——MILLER and WALTER GIVENS, both aged fifteen years, MILLER stabbed GIVENS to the heart, killing him instantly.

Base-Ball at New-Orleans—Another Victory for the Mutuals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—A game was played between the Mutuals of New-York and the Lone Stars of this place, witnessed by a great number of people and regarded the best game ever played here. The following is the score:

Mutuals	2	1	4	0	3	1	1	4	0	—16
Lone Stars	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Burnt to Death in a Coal-Bin—Result of a Thanksgiving Spree.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—On Friday morning, a coal-bin, belonging to DANIEL CARTER, of Plymouth, was burned, and on searching the ruins the remains were found of the bodies of FRANK CANFIELD, aged twenty-two, and EVERETT CURTISS, aged thirty-three. It is supposed that the men had been drinking on Thanksgiving Day, and had entered the bin at night to sleep.

The Cuba Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The sugar crop is promising. Grinding has commenced at Cienfuegos and Remedios.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 27.—Seven cars on the Ordensburg through freight train, loaded with flour, grain and lumber, were thrown from the track, a mile above Franklin, yesterday, and totally demolished.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27.—EZRA BATCHELLER, of North Brookfield, head of the firm of E. and A. H. BATCHELLER & Co., the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in this country, died today, aged sixty-nine years.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The residence of HENRY T. WITMAN, at Webster Grove, several miles west of this city, was burned today. Loss, $13,000; insured for $6,000.

Representation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

AS YOU WERE pleased to notice (so well) the communication of "Visitor," concerning the "odd number" of members, as well as the size of our legislative bodies, I will venture other suggestions. When, in 1821, the Constitution of New-York provided for 100 members of Assembly, the State had a small population compared with that of 1870, and the business to be done less in proportion. The same might be said of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Under their new Constitution, the latter has about 200 members in the Lower House.

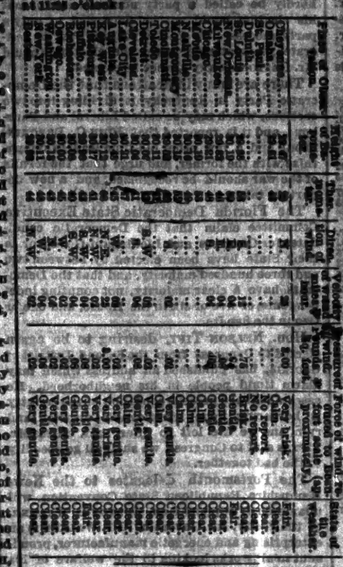
Previous to 1860 nearly all the new States were organized under the "Convention system" of the old "Albany regency," made potent by the day of regular nominations.

Large districts are a cover under such a system, whereas, if the districts are small, party influence is less powerful. As candidates are known or unknown to the voters, so are their chances of success or defeat. I consider this one of the best alternatives against apathy in primary meetings, for it is to be true, that those personally interested manage to get a controlling influence at conventions. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:30 o'clock:



Sensation at a Catholic College—An Insane Butcher Attempts to Slaughter the Priests.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 26.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a low-browed, repulsive-looking creature entered the Jesuit College at the corner of Sycamore and Seventh streets, just as one of the classes was filing through the magnificent vestibule, and wildly brandishing a short, well-sharpened hatchet which he carried in his hand, declared his intention to kill every priest in the house. The appearance of a mortal so uncouth and ferocious was so unusual an occurrence that the young men and their holy guardians were panic stricken for a moment, but rallying as the apparition sprang into their midst, chopping right and left with his deadly weapon, then seized and bore him to the ground. Fathers O'NEIL and CHAMBERS and several of the students held their prepossed slayer down, while a servant was dispatched for the Police; but, managing to free his arms, the blood-thirsty visitor drew two nasty butcher-knives from his belt, and slashed the hands and arms of his captors until they were compelled to relinquish their hold upon him. Springing to his feet again, the madman, for such he evidently was, again made adroit the objects of his hate, driving them before him like a flock of sheep. Most of the students sought the safety of the street, and were wise in so doing, for the man was now as strong as a lion, and undoubtedly would have killed some of them if he had been able to get at them. The madman secured in possession of the vestibule of the College for several minutes with the occupants of the building locked in rooms which he could not break into, or in a demoralized condition on the sidewalk. Several of the firemen of the "Fours," opposite the College, noticing the excitement among their neighbors, went over to see what was up, and learning the cause of the agitation, went into the hall and, making common cause against the would-be priest-killer, made him their prisoner. The man was disarmed and turned over to Officer McDermott. Anthony Hook is his name. He is a butcher, about twenty-six years old, and works in BERESFORD & Co.'s slaughter-house in Deer-creek-row. He was very much frightened at the prodigious consequences of his mind, but fortunately for those who had to cope with him, did not "get his work in" to his entire satisfaction. He succeeded, however, in giving Father O'NEIL a deep and ugly cut in the fleshy part of his left arm, in cutting one of Father CHAMBERS' fingers nearly off, and in giving Brothers FOLEY and MORAHAN sundry gashes about the hands and back. None of the wounds, we are glad to say, are at all serious. Hook is not a confirmed lunatic, but he is one of those dangerous people who have a spell of it. He was sometimes quiet enough, and has never been dangerously insane. He also intends to go to his duty to their children, and exhorted them to bring them up to the church, and to see that they attend its ministrations. The musical portion of the service was performed by the choir of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and consisted of Winn's Mass in G, at Ave Maria, which was beautifully sung by Miss ESTELLA A. MURTAUGH as the offertory. After the Sanctus the Brooklyn Harmonic Club sang an O Salutaris. Mr. AUGUSTIN CORTADA presided at the organ. The singing and music were very fine.

Dedication of a German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

There was a large assemblage yesterday morning at the dedication services of the German Evangelical Lutheran (St. Peter's) Church, situated at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Walworth-street, Brooklyn. Rev. Mr. BYRNEST preached the dedicatory sermon in English. This church was formerly the property of the Puritan Church, who sold it to the Lutheran Church for $4,700. Since that time the Lutheran Church has expended several thousands of dollars in repairing and enlarging it.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of the Visitation.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, at the corner of Richard and Evan streets, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators. Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN laid the stone and delivered a few appropriate remarks. A large number of Irish societies were out in uniform and did much to add to the impressiveness of the occasion. The edifice is intended to accommodate 2,000 people, and will, when completed, be worth $75,000.

WASHINGTON.

Prominent Arrivals in the City—The New French Minister—Mrs. Gaines' New-Orleans Property—A Full Senate—Story of Negroes Stolen from Africa—Spain and the South American Republics—Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The number of Senators and Representatives in this city, considering the near approach of the session, is far smaller than usual at this period. Among the arrivals since yesterday are Senators CASSERLY, WILLIAMS and TIPTON, and Representatives ORTH, of Indiana. Mrs. FREMONT and children have also arrived at the Arlington for the Winter. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED has taken for the Winter Mrs. EAMES' house, at the corner of Fourteenth and H streets, formerly occupied by Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The credentials of the new French Minister, VICOMTE TEISSERENC, are expected to arrive this week, and if there be no serious irregularity about them, he will be at once received.

MRS. GAINES' PROPERTY.

Secretary DELANO, yesterday, heard a long argument in favor of issuing to Mrs. GAINES the United States patent for a portion of her New-Orleans possessions, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. This patent has been signed for some time, but its delivery has been withheld.

A FULL SENATE AT LAST.

When the Senate meets the new Senator from Minnesota in place of Senator NORTON, deceased, Ex-Representative WINDOM, will present his credentials. This, with the two Senators from Georgia, Messrs. FARROW and WHITLEY, whose credentials were presented, but who were not sworn in at the last session, will make a full Senate, for the first time since 1861.

A STRANGE AFRICAN STORY.

The Secretary of the Interior has been called upon to decide upon the authority given him by the laws of Congress in regard to the return to Africa of negroes recaptured from slavers by the United States, in a case whose facts are stranger than fiction. In 1859 the *Wanderer*, a slave-trading vessel, was captured by a United States war-vessel cruising among the West Indies. The cargo of captives was found to be in a horrible condition, and on that account the commander of the cruiser took the *Wanderer* to Savannah, instead of waiting to make a northern port. While lying there the slaver was boarded by a desperate gang, by whom the captives were retaken and scattered immediately through the South, so that they could not be found again by the Government. Since the war a part of this company of negroes has gathered at Mobile, formed a society by themselves, preserving their native language and living apart from the freedmen about them. They are said to be industrious and thrifty. They desire to be sent back to their native country; but Secretary COX, before whom the question first came, did not see his way clear to provide for their return, under a law that never contemplated such a case, and Secretary DELANO is embarrassed in the same way. The circumstances appeal to Congress, if the law as it stands is insufficient. The little band is of a tribe called Yorubans. Rev. A. D. PHILLIPS, a returned missionary to Africa, in addressing a congregation of colored people at Mobile two years ago, happened to recite the Lord's Prayer in Yoruban, in the hearing of some of this company, who, hearing their native tongue, came around him and made known the circumstances of their capture and subsequent history. It seems they were traders of influence and high position in Yoruba. They were captured by Dahomeys and placed on the *Wanderer*, near Porto Novo. It is also represented that many other freedmen desire to be returned to Africa.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

E. M. YERGER SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Southern papers say that E. M. YERGER, who killed Col. CRAIN in Jackson, Miss., had a second trial recently, and was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The Census Office has received full returns from two-thirds of the States, and incomplete returns from the remainder. It is expected the list will be full in about ten days. There has been much disappointment in some of the States at the results of the enumeration, larger totals than these thus far reported having been anticipated. New-Jersey is among this class. The population of this State is, according to official data, 905,073, taking four townships, namely: Westfield and Plainfield, in Union County, and Hardystown and Sparta, in Sussex County, at their population in 1860. The census of 1860 showed the population of that State to be 672,035.

RELATIONS OF SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The new Minister from Bolivia is expected soon to arrive in the United States, when an adjourned meeting of the Peace Conference between the Ministers from Spain and the allied Republics of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia will take place, with Secretary FISH as arbiter. There is no doubt that they will agree upon such terms as will settle all their differences and advance their material interests. It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Government of Colombia has never been recognized by Spain as an independent State. Their relations have been only unofficial. This fact had led to much speculation with regard to the action of the Colombian Government concerning the Cuban insurrection. It is true that Anti-Spanish demonstrations were made in the Colombian Congress, but the Government of Bogota itself has always given most positive assurances to the Spanish authorities that they would remain neutral, which it has done.

ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEER ARMY SURGEONS.

The National Medical Convention of the volunteer medical officers, contract and commissioned, of the United States Army and Navy, which was to commence in the City of Washington on the 15th of December, has been postponed until the 15th of January next. It is desired that every medical officer who served in the late war will be in attendance, the object being the formation of a permanent national association. Those who are unable to be present, but who approve of the movement, are requested to forward their names for the purpose of completing the organization, to T. B. HOOB, M. D., Washington, D. C.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday, and to purchase one million of bonds each Thursday during the month of December. The aggregate of gold sold will be four millions, and of bonds purchased, five millions.

INTEREST ON THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to give notice that from and after the 31st day of December next, no interest will be paid upon the three per cent. certificates of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers of 1 and 241, inclusive; and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers of 1 and 192, inclusive, nor will such certificates be available after that time as a portion of the lawful money reserves in possession of any national banking association. These certificates in the aggregate amount to $3,000,000.

A MEDAL OF HONOR.

Rev. J. E. THOMPSON, of this city, is the recipient of a medal of honor from the War Department.

SALE OF TOBACCO CLIPPINGS.

In reply to the inquiry whether a cigar manufacturer in the United States may sell his scraps and clippings to a cigar manufacturer whose factory is in the Dominion of Canada, the acting Commissioner decides that he may do so, but, as Canada is a foreign country, and the scraps and clippings are treated in the law as manufactured tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound being imposed, he will be obliged to ship and export them in bond.

TAX ON NATIVE WINES.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that manufacturers of native wines, made from wild fruits, are not subject to taxation when the wines are sold at the place of their manufacture.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau—Operations of Last Year—Embarrassment Resulting from the Act of Congress Covering Unexpended Balances into the Treasury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1870.

The report of the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department presents some interesting facts and recommendations. The expenditures of the Ordnance Bureau for the past fiscal year were $3,612,[illegible] 25, and on the 30 of June last there remained in the Treasury unexpended balances to the amount of $1,[illegible]79,179 10. But these balances are all rendered unavailable by the operation of the law of last session covering them into the Treasury. In regard to the appropriations asked for the ensuing year, Gen. DYER remarks that they are larger than they have been any year since the close of the war, for the above reason, and that the operation of this law has caused great embarrassment to the work of the Ordnance Bureau. All operations at the Arsenals and in the Department, except breaking up ammunition and preparing obsolete and unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores for sale, had to be suspended immediately. In other respects, also, the law has operated to the detriment of the Department and its economical disposition of its property and stores. As a consequence it is now necessary to ask for a sufficient appropriation to meet all the probable wants of the department for the ensuing fiscal year.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The operations of the Springfield Armory have been confined chiefly to the conversion of Springfield rifle muskets into breech-loaders of the model of 1866, under the order of the Secretary of War to alter fifty thousand. This order has been completed. The armory is now filling an order of ten thousand Remington muskets for the navy, a few thousand cadet muskets for colleges, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of May 4, 1870, and about the same number of arms for competitive trial in the field. The appropriation for manufacturing arms having reverted to the Treasury, this work would have been stopped had not the Department been able to use the permanent appropriation under the act of 1815, of two hundred thousand dollars, for arming and equipping the militia, in the manufacture of arms. The operations of the National Armory have been paid for out of that appropriation since July 1, 1870. In this connection Gen. DYER points out another inconsistency between the fifth and seventh sections of the act of Congress in relation to unexpended balances, which needs attention.

SPRINGFIELD BREECH-LOADERS.

The Springfield breech-loading musket, with which the troops have been armed for the last three years, continues to give satisfaction. There are now about 35,000 of this model on hand. Gen. DYER says that this arm is one of the best that has ever been devised, and recommends the alteration of the muzzle-loaders on that system at the National Armory, which otherwise will soon be without work. He thinks a supply of at least 100,000 should be kept on hand to meet emergencies that may arise. Many of the States have a laudable desirous of obtaining them on the quotas now due them. Our ammunition for these arms has been proven to be very superior, unsurpassed by any that has ever been made. It is all manufactured at the Frankford (Penn.) Arsenal, where experiments are constantly being made with a view to the improvement in quality and cost of production.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Preparations are in progress for disposing of the Rock Island Arsenal, in pursuance of the act of Congress on that subject, but some delay is carrying this out will necessarily be caused by the fact that the funds which were relied on to build quarters at the Jefferson Barracks Reservation have reverted to the Treasury under the act heretofore referred to. The quarters should be built before the Arsenal is given up by this Department. The sale of Harper's Ferry property took place Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1870, and sold for the sum of $297,[illegible] 50. As no cash payment was required by law and the property authorized to be sold on a credit of two years, it is probable that some portions of the property may have to be resold. Gen. DYER renews his recommendations for the sale of the arsenals at Rome, N. Y., Yorkville, Va., Mount Vernon, Ala., and Chattahoochee, Fla. The site of the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., should also be sold, as the arsenal should not be rebuilt. Gen. DYER further recommends that several of the large arsenals, now situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth and causing alarm and anxiety to the inhabitants, be removed by the premium of large quantities of dangerous materials, be sold, and the proceeds used in building a large arsenal of construction and depot for gunpowder at some point on the Atlantic Coast. The construction of buildings and the development of water-power at Rock Island Arsenal are progressing satisfactorily.

REDUCTION IN THE FORCE.

A further reduction of enlisted men of ordnance, from 700 to 500, is to take place, and will soon be made. The number of hired men employed has also been largely reduced. The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to fifty-nine, which number is not greater than the necessities of the Department require. It is hoped that Congress will not be embarrassed by promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Department to be repeated, except so far as it applies to ordnance store-keepers. As the positions they hold in the Department are commissions, vacancies occurring in their grade should not be filled, and the office should be ultimately abolished.

ARMS AND SQUIRRELS SUFFICIENT.

The army has been supplied during the past year with 47 field, siege and sea-coast guns, 40 field and siege carriages and caissons, and 20 sea-coast carriages, with necessary equipments; 7,083 projectiles and 52,000 cannon cartridges; 10,834 muskets, rifles and carbines, 3,561 revolvers and 1,000 sabres and swords; 10,000 cadet infantry and cavalry accoutrements, and 5,000 sets horse equipments; 4,624,[illegible] cartridges for small arms, 119,945 friction primers, 46,120 pounds powder, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles. Since the 30th of June, 1870, all requisitions for ordnance stores and supplies have had to be declined, as the appropriation for that purpose has reverted to the Treasury. During the past year 11,185 muskets and 14,111 sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry, with ammunition in proportion, have been issued to the States.

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. DYER renews his recommendation for the passage of a law authorizing the officers in charge of Government establishments to make use of all inventions and improvements that might be advantageous in the accomplishment of the work intrusted to them, and providing how claims for damages or royalty should be ascertained and settled. From the want of such a law many vexatious suits have arisen, and the Chief of Ordnance and the Commander of the Springfield Armory have been personally sued for trespass for obeying the order of the Secretary of War in having such arms manufactured.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

By the completion of the large store-house on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, the Department will be able to give up the Continental Warehouse which have been rented for the past two years at $17,[illegible] per annum.

UNSERVICEABLE ARMS SOLD.

Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 1,[illegible] stand of small arms, with more than a million of cartridges, by sale, gift, etc., 350,000 of these were sold within the past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Departments will be able in a short time to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to our wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1870, to present date, have yielded about $6,000,000.

SEA-COAST FORTS.

In closing his report, Gen. DYER calls renewed attention to the defenseless condition of the fortress on the sea-coast. Most of the permanent forts are fully armed, and many of them, particularly those in the Southern Harbors, have not a single gun of suitable calibre in them. The remarks on this subject contained in the ordnance reports of 1867-8-9 are now renewed.

DIPLOMACY OF THE DAY.

How an Advertiser Made Sale Prominence—Ample Details Concerning the Case of "M. N."

The London *Echo* of Nov. 11 summarizes a pamphlet relating to an affair of which the early versions have been printed in the Times, in the manner following: "Who is M. N.? In a pamphlet to which we referred yesterday, the man of the strange story has revealed his real name, and that which was in a fair way to be as favorite a question for the ingenuity of those, who, with no data, delight to hunt for a correct solution of the Man in the Iron Mask, or the authorship of 'Junius,' is now plain. We are spared many a unpleasant volume from De Droyesdent; *Notes and Queries*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWEDENBORG AND MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM. By Rev. EDWIN GOULD, M. A. Boston: HENRY A. ROGERS & T. W. CARTER. 1870.

The exponents of the Swedenborgian theology are not, as a class, men of sufficient learning or intellectual acumen to be entitled to much attention when they enter the field of biblical criticism. Confining themselves to a dogmatic restoration of the sayings of their master, and showing, if not an ignorance, at least a contempt, for the results of modern research, they have deservedly been left out of account in estimating the constituents of exegetical science. Mr. GOULD, we are happy to say, is an exception to this rule. Although a firm believer in SWEDENBORG's revelations, he evinces both an acquaintance with, and a respect for, the great lights of modern scholarship, and puts forward his own views with a modesty which strongly prepossesses the reader in his favor.

The essential questions concerning the books which compose what we call the Bible are, first, their authenticity, and second, the rule of their interpretation. The tendency of modern criticism is to show that these books are to be interpreted on the same principles, and by the same laws as other human compositions. Mr. GOULD reviews briefly the various hypotheses which, on this theory, have been propounded to explain difficulties and reconcile discrepancies in the sacred text, and points out their inadequacy. He then proceeds to state SWEDENBORG's views, and the arguments which go to support them. He admits that the science of criticism in SWEDENBORG's day was only in its infancy, but he claims for him a knowledge of much that is regarded as modern discovery, and, what is better, of the true principle of criticism of the Bible, which modern critics do not possess.

For example, eight years before the appearance of ASTRUC's celebrated treatise, pointing out the peculiar use of the names *Elohim* and *Jehovah*, and which forms the basis of the current Elohistic and Jehovistic analysis, SWEDENBORG had noticed the same peculiarities, and explained them. So, the theory that the early chapters of Genesis are mythical or legendary, was expanded by him into a distinct statement that these chapters were not literally true, but only embodiments of facts of spiritual experience, having no relation to external events. Again, he declares, concerning Joshua's commanding the sun and moon to stand still, that the miracle was an impossibility, and that the account of it is only a myth borrowed from an earlier sacred book, now lost. These things, Mr. GOULD argues, show that he had the true critical faculty, and that his works deserve to be regarded as containing more than mystical delusions.

SWEDENBORG's own theory of the composition and interpretation of the Bible, according to Mr. GOULD, is this: Some of the books of the common Bible are plenarily inspired, but others are not. In the first class are included the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, First and Second Samuel, First and Second Kings, the Psalms, the greater and lesser Prophets, the four Gospels and the Apocalypse. In the second class are Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, and the Apostolic Epistles. He does not question the authority or truthfulness of this second class, but says that though written by authors of great spiritual illumination, (except, perhaps, in the case of Esther, Solomon's Song, and some others,) they are not the Word of God, like those of the first class. He differs, therefore, from the commonly received opinion in claiming for the latter class a Divine authorship, not only as to ideas, but also as to the very language in which those ideas are clothed. He says that the very words of the sacred text were dictated to the writers by God himself, and that it is, therefore, not human, but Divine.

It follows from this theory that these books of the Bible cannot be criticised as if written by men. Being Divine productions, their historical portions must be regarded as given to us, not as records of literal events for the mere sake of informing us of those events, but as having a deeper purpose. Hence, SWEDENBORG says, the statements of fact they contain are modified and altered to make them conform to the Divine purpose. Certain things are omitted, or transposed out of their order; statistics are given which do not agree with the actual truth; and, in general, the whole narrative is made over into a symbolical legend, having only a general resemblance to real history.

Mr. GOULD goes into an extended explanation of the symbolical, or, as SWEDENBORG calls it, the internal meaning of the Scriptures, showing how under the rind of the letter, wonderful spiritual mysteries lie hidden, but for an understanding of these we must refer the reader to his book itself. Of more general interest is his method of explaining the difficulties in the literal text, which have so puzzled commentators. Passages regarded as of immoral tendency he shows to have a significance which vindicates them from reproach, and many curious expressions he explains as symbolically suggestive. He takes the part of the much-disputed Gospel of John, and earnestly upholds its right to the highest place in the canon.

On the whole, Mr. GOULD's book is well worthy of perusal, and though, of course, its conclusions will not be adopted by theologians of other schools, they will do well to read it, and profit by the hints they may get from it.

BESSY RAINE. A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The latest novel by the celebrated author of *East Lynne*, has been published simultaneously with its appearance in England. As in the other fictions of Mrs. WOOD, a complex and exciting narrative is the chief merit of the book. The personages introduced to the reader are, on the whole, somewhat disagreeable in their general character and surroundings, and have that amount of business and want of recognizable human identity which results from hasty writing and crude conception. To that large class to whom the artistic excellences of a novel are of but secondary importance, the present one may be confidently recommended.

AT LAST. A Novel. By MARION HARLAND. New-York: CARLETON. 1870.

There is a good deal of clever writing in this, the latest production of a highly prolific pen. The story is not very remarkable either in point of originality or strict probability, but it is told with considerable art, and gives occasion to the introduction of abundant samples of the author's power of easy and skilful delineation of character, and her capacity for writing a sparkling and natural description of dialogue.

Juvenile Books.

—*The History of A. B. C. The Wonderful Boy and What Was In It.* By the author of the *Fairy Egg*. Boston: LORING. These form volumes second and third of "The Fairy Folk Series." The first is the history of a queer little fellow called A. B. C., about whom his mother makes the very suggestive observation, "he will make his way in the world, for with his large eyes he will see everything, with his large ears he will hear everything, and his small mouth will keep him from uttering much folly." There is a great undercurrent of instruction running through the narrative, whose allegorical character in no way impairs its interest. The *Wonderful Bag* is filled with a goodly selection of wonderful tales, quietly humorous and grotesquely droll by turns, but all told with much simplicity and skill, and veiling meanings that little readers will appreciate long after they have outgrown this kind of literature. The series is appropriately illustrated.

—*Who Will Win? Going on a Mission.* By PAUL CORDER. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. These two volumes form one and two of a new group of stories called "The Beckoning Series," from the inexhaustible repertoire of the publishers for the young folks, *par excellence*, Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD. As the general title imports, these tales are constructed with the view of leading the juvenile mind onward and upward by the revelation of high aims and pure ideals. The volumes before us are admirably fitted to subserve this purpose.

—*Ronald Bannerman's Boyhood.* By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. A story quite worthy of the fame of the author of *David Elginbrod*. The hero is reared in a Scottish parsonage, and grows up amid the influences of a rural parish among the hills. Together with the interest of development of character, there is thus presented an opportunity of giving samples of the peculiar legends and superstitions of the Scottish Highlander. The story has already appeared in *Good Words for the Young*, where it enjoyed an extended popularity.

—*Enchanting and Enchanted*—from the German of HACKLANDER. By Mrs. A. L. WISTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This is a collection of five tales from the inexhaustible storehouse of German fairy lore. For circumstantial minuteness of detail and sober verisimilitude, nothing in the shape of the marvelous approaches the productions of Fatherland. The tales before us do not suffer in the translation, and are as likely to secure the breathless interest of young readers here as in their transatlantic birthplace.

—*Plane and Plank; Or, the Mishaps of a Mechanic.* By OLIVER OPTIC. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. This is a continuation of the adventures of Phil. Partingford, introduced in a previous volume of the present series. Like all the books bearing the imprimatur of OLIVER OPTIC, it is full of vigor, originality and varied interest. The events narrated take place on the Missouri River and in the City of St. Louis, and are exciting enough to please the most exacting reader.

—*John Whopper, the Nassboy.* (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) is a marvelous story of a youth who dropped into a tremendous hole, through which he did till he found himself emerge at the City of Canton in China. The details of this journey and all its consequences are set down with a circumstantial minuteness worthy of EDGAR ALLAN POE. To the juvenile reader the story will be a mine of amusement not unmingled with valuable instruction.

—*Trudy Keeping House.* By SOPHIE MAY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. An amusing little story of the doings of sundry little girls who were allowed an experiment in real house-keeping, with real flour and sugar to make into real puddings, and the ruin of genuine dresses belonging to their elders to masquerade within. A book fitted to be highly entertaining for family readers.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Its Complete Success—The Course of Instruction—The Library and Museum—The Instructors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

Some time since we noticed a communication in one of the New-York daily papers in regard to the working of the Artillery School at this post, and now deem it our duty to give the reading public a clear and candid statement of the case, as it presents itself to us. We have been stationed at this post since the inception of the school; have watched its workings with an impartial eye, and feel ourselves competent to give a fair and unbiased opinion in regard to it. The school, as is well known, was established by Gen. U. S. GRANT, when he was General-in-Chief and Acting Secretary of War, by a general order of the War Department, issued in November, 1867. It commenced its operations on the 1st of April, 1868, Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, Colonel Second United States Artillery, being assigned to the command. Its object was the instruction of the Lieutenants and enlisted men of the artillery of the United States Army in the theory and the practice of their special arm.

THE LIEUTENANTS EDUCATED.

The military and academic staff of the school consists of three field-officers of artillery, five Captains, a Surgeon and assistant, a Quartermaster and Chaplain, and a Lieutenant for each of the offices of Adjutant, Ordnance Officer and Commissary. Each of the five regiments of artillery in the service has one battery at the school, and there are four Lieutenants of each battery under instruction. These officers remain on duty one year, and then give place to another set. Thus twenty Lieutenants are annually sent back to their regiments, as thoroughly instructed in the practice and theory of artillery and its cognate branches as the mental capacity of each will admit. The several Lieutenants are annually detailed for the school by the Adjutant-General of the army according to the roster. A few each year are graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, but by far the greater number have either been appointed to the army from civil life, from the old volunteer force, or from the ranks of the regular army, and to whom this school is especially adapted.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHOOL.

The advantages offered by the artillery school to this class of officers are inestimable, and it is but fair to say, that, in general, these advantages are thoroughly appreciated and availed of by the parties themselves. There are, however, malcontents in all classes of society, and the artillery school seems to have its full share of them.

Although, as has been said, a few of the Lieutenants of each year's detail have had the advantage of a previous education at West Point, yet such are the requirements of the general course at the artillery school and the thoroughness with which it is taught, that the West Point graduate does not always stand at the head of his class when the annual examination occurs. Indeed, many of the best men shown during the three years of the existence show rather the contrary to be the fact.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

During the Summer months, while the weather is pleasant, the course of instruction embraced here comprises mechanical manoeuvres with heavy ordnance, mortars &c., giving the officer and soldier a thorough knowledge of the field piece. Mounting and dismounting heavy guns are especially taught, and the most recent inventions and appliances are used for this purpose. All the different varieties of arms—both of heavy and light artillery—are used here, and they learn to handle the heavy fifteen-inch gun, with almost the same alacrity as the light artillery pieces. During the Winter months the course of study is varied, and comprises military law, ancient and modern history, surveying, ordnance and gunnery, &c., besides a thorough course of instruction in regard to camp and garrison duties.

THE LIBRARY.

Besides the school of instruction there are many advantages enjoyed here which are not to be had at other posts. First, the library of the artillery school, which is composed of rare and costly records relating to artillery, engineering, the art of war and military history. It contains more than two thousand volumes, and its intrinsic value is over $15,000. The circulating library for the exclusive use of the enlisted men and their families is one of the most attractive features of the post. It contains about twelve hundred volumes of narratives of travel and adventure, novels, biographies and other works of character to interest the private soldier. A reading room is also attached to the library, in which are to be found five daily newspapers, several periodicals and other weeklies, besides a half-dozen monthlies, making it one of the most pleasant places of resort imaginable. A room adjoining is provided with arrangements for chess, backgammon and checkers, so that they need have no reason to complain for want of amusement. All of these arrangements for literary relaxation or improvement are offered to the commissioned officer and the private soldier free of all cost, and are accessible to them from the earliest hour of the day until the trumpet sounding the tattoo announces the hour for retiring.

AN ARTILLERY MUSEUM.

An extensive and judiciously selected artillery museum is also attached to the school, in which are to be found models or specimens of nearly every variety of gun, mortar, carriage, projectile, of arms that have been in use for the past twenty years. This museum is the creation of Gen. W. F. BARRY, the present commandant of the school, and reflects great credit upon that officer for the completeness of its arrangements. As an evidence of the manner in which the library and museum are appreciated and used, an inspection of the library books exhibits the gratifying fact, that the daily attendance of soldiers averages more than 125, and that books are drawn out in larger proportioned numbers than is the case in the principal circulating libraries of the larger cities.

THE OFFICERS ON DUTY.

The field officers and Captains, who are the instructors of the school, devote their entire time to their duties, and it is rarely that one of them is absent on leave. The course of studies is necessarily severe; but when an officer comes here on duty, he should understand that he was sent here for improvement, and govern himself accordingly. Some, however, seem to forget that they are at a school of instruction, and think that the only theory of garrison life sufficient. They seem to forget that there is an examination day to come, and that their standing in the school will be a criterion for promotion.

The following is a list of the officers now on duty at the school: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Barry, Commanding; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Artillery, Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. Morgan, Major Fourth Artillery, Instructors; Surgeon John E. Summers, Post Surgeon; Surgeon W. C. Sussdorf, U. S. A.; Brevet Col. G. W. Thomas, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Post Quartermaster; Brevet Major C. H. Morgan, Captain Artillery, Adjutant; Brevet Maj. A. Mowry, Fourth Artillery, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Jas. Curry, Fifth Artillery, Commissary of Subsistence; Chaplain J. P. D. Cleveland, Post Chaplain; Lieut. C. A. Stimpson, Post Adjutant; Battery G, First United States Artillery, Capt. Samuel G. Elder commanding, Lieuts. Driscoll, McMurray, Van Ness and Patterson; Battery K, Second United States Artillery, Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin commanding, Lieuts. Wolfe, Breckinridge and Stanton; Battery A, Third United States Artillery, Capt. E. R. Warner commanding, Lieuts. Kelly, Barstow, Cattle and Hobbs; Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, Capt. J. R. Campbell commanding, Lieuts. Fugen, Smith, Stewart Lacy, McEwen and Taylor; Battery O, Fifth Artillery, Capt. Jas. W. Piper, Lieuts. Wier, Van Reed, Sawyer and Gage. Beside the above there is Maj. E. G. Bayles, commanding Arsenal; Capt. William Adams, and Lieut. Butler, of the Ordnance Department.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Vote for Congressmen in the Country Districts.

We give below complete official returns of the vote for Congressmen in the several districts of this State, with the exception of those comprised in the Counties of Kings and New-York. From Hamilton County, in the Eighteenth District, we have only the official majority of Mr. CARROLL, Democrat, over Mr. MARVIN, Republican. Mr. MCKEAN, Independent Republican, is said to have received about fifty votes there.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Roe, Norvell.	Pope, Townsend.
Queens	3,187	3,176
Richmond	3,123	3,260
Suffolk	4,487	3,161
Total	11,497	12,597
		11,497
Democratic majority		1,100
Democratic majority in 1868		1,268

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Westervelt.	Potter.
Putnam	1,461	1,461
Rockland	1,938	3,176
Westchester	7,067	10,993
Total	10,466	14,630
		10,466
Democratic majority		3,164
Democratic majority in 1868		3,254

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	St. John.	Sherman.
Orange	4,329	7,126
Sullivan	6,967	3,670
Total	11,297	10,796
	10,796	
Republican majority	501	

Democratic majority in 1868, 922. The seat was, however, contested, on the ground of fraud, and was given to the Republican claimant.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Kneeland.	Philip.
Dutchess	6,408	6,126
Columbia	5,617	5,600
Total	11,025	11,726
	11,726	
Republican majority	2,666	
Republican majority in 1868	600	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Lindsley.	Tuthill.
Ulster	6,090	7,817
Greene	5,219	3,442
Total	11,307	11,259
		11,307
Democratic majority		2,2
Democratic majority in 1868		849

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Hardin.	Perry.
Albany	11,429	10,273
Schoharie	3,291	4,443
Total	14,720	17,716
		14,720
Democratic majority		2,996
Democratic majority in 1868		2,744

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Davis.	Warren.
Rensselaer	7,341	12,408
Washington	4,300	5,319
Total	11,640	17,728
		11,640
Democratic majority		6,139
Republican majority in 1868	2,412	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams.	Rogers.
Clinton	2,739	4,475
Essex	2,480	3,164
Warren	5,419	8,418
Total	10,638	16,057
		10,638
Democratic majority		5,419
Republican majority in 1868	2,219	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wheeler.	Mosh.
Franklin	3,862	5,320
St. Lawrence	10,036	9,676
Total	13,898	14,996
		13,898
Republican majority	1,098	
Republican majority in 1868	1,298	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Marvin.	McKean.	Carroll.
Fulton	2,668	223	3,794
Hamilton			322
Montgomery	2,837	1,244	4,322
Saratoga	5,128	1,081	6,621
Schenectady	1,686	459	2,416
Total	11,319	3,007	14,775
			11,319
Democratic plurality			3,456
Republican majority in 1868			3,109

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Frisbie.	Julian.
Chenango	3,402	4,076
Delaware	5,564	4,472
Otsego	4,040	4,484
Total	12,706	13,032
	12,706	
Republican majority	326	
Republican majority in 1868	1,360	

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Morrison.	Cornwall.
Herkimer	4,402	4,070
Jefferson	6,401	4,321
Lewis	2,007	2,494
Total	14,810	11,185
	12,185	
Republican majority	1,625	
Republican majority in 1868	2,340	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Wright.	Weaver.
Oneida	12,322	10,604
	10,604	
Republican majority	1,718	
Republican majority in 1868	1,308	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Lansing.	Shoemaker.
Madison	6,082	3,793
Oswego	4,688	4,966
Total	10,770	8,759
	8,759	
Republican majority	2,011	
Republican majority in 1868	9,000	

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Dwell.	McCarthy.
Cortlandt	3,510	1,960
Onondaga	9,424	4,666
Total	12,934	10,626
	10,626	
Republican majority	2,308	
Republican majority in 1868	4,000	

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Seeley.	Dennison.
Cayuga	7,187	4,611
Seneca	3,497	3,026
Wayne	5,035	4,497
Total	15,719	12,134
	12,134	
Republican majority	3,585	
Republican majority in 1868	4,400	

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Lampert.	Comstock.
Livingston	4,247	3,228
Ontario	5,068	5,719
Yates	2,778	1,978
Total	12,113	10,925
		10,925
Republican majority	1,188	
Republican majority in 1868	2,700	

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Goodrich.	Angle.
Broome	3,114	3,522
Schuyler	2,811	2,107
Steuben	5,601	3,026
Tioga	2,002	2,025
Tompkins	3,042	2,967
Total	16,570	13,647
		13,647
Republican majority	2,923	
Republican majority in 1868	1,112	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Robinson.
Allegany	4,488	3,941
Chemung	3,616	4,117
Steuben	7,304	6,671
Total	15,407	14,729
	14,729	
Republican majority	678	
Republican majority in 1868	2,487	

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clarke.	White.
Monroe	10,321	9,203
Orleans	4,625	2,096
Total	14,946	11,299
	11,299	
Republican majority	3,647	
Republican majority in 1868	1,000	

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Wakeman.	Sheppard.
Genesee	3,762	3,230
Niagara	4,319	4,324
Wyoming	3,050	2,745
Total	11,131	10,299
		10,299
Republican majority	832	
Republican majority in 1868	2,127	

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Ross.	Williams.
Erie	12,418	15,003
		12,418
Democratic majority		2,585
Republican majority in 1868		811

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Beckman.	Murray.
Chautauqua	3,707	3,769
Cattaraugus	4,462	4,006
Total	8,169	7,775
		8,169
Republican majority	394	
Republican majority in 1868	4,000	

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. HALL will leave for the Washington, Friday, to remove the remains.

The Albany *Journal* notes that the Republicans of the State have, in the recent election, in members of Assembly in districts where Gen. WOODFORD had a majority for Governor.

In his message to the North Carolina Legislature Gov. HOLDEN expresses the hope that the United States Government will establish a national compulsory factory of public instruction.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* thinks it would be well for the Democratic Giants to wait a year or more before seriously agitating the question of Presidential candidates, and the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* votes upon this as a timely suggestion.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reiterates the assertion that the question of free trade or protection did not enter into the canvass in the First Congressional District of Wisconsin. Neither of the candidates defined his position upon that question very explicitly.

The Boston *Post* now says that the nomination of Mr. GASTON for Mayor of that city can hardly be called a party nomination, and that his election could not be narrowed to only a party success. We shall expect the *Post* to reiterate the statement after the election, should Mr. GASTON by any chance be elected.

There are many indications that the Democratic Party in Kentucky is dividing into two sections, which may be called Liberal and Bourbon; and it is reported that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and a few other old-time leaders sympathize with the former, and urge that the results of the war should be recognized, and a new departure taken.

The Florida Democratic State Executive Committee claim that the Democratic candidates for Congress and Lieutenant-Governor in that State have been elected by between two and three hundred majority, and that the Democrats have a clear majority, not counting independents, of five or six in the House, and one or two in the Senate.

Hon. NELSON TIFT, desiring to be again elected to Congress from the Second District of Georgia, has published an address which may alarm timid people in his neighborhood. He asserts that the present condition of the country is bordering upon irretrievable disaster and ruin, and we are left to infer that, unless Mr. TIFT is sent to Congress, we shall all go speedily to the bad together.

The Portsmouth delegates to the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention will unanimously support Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, of their city, for Governor. Mr. WALKER is an enterprising and energetic manufacturer, prominent in all works looking to the welfare of his city and State, of irreproachable character, and of much experience in the conduct of public affairs.

When other political topics are for the time wanting, Virginia Democratic papers are exceedingly apt to complain of New-England's undue influence in the national councils. The Richmond *Whig* of Friday turns its attention once more to the threadbare topic, and again confidently predicts that before many years pass by we shall probably see "the ambitious, arrogant and self-seeking New-England States reduced to their proper political level."

How the Southern Democrats should deal with the blacks is exciting attention among the Democrats of the East also, and that occasionally liberal organ of the New-England Democracy, the Boston *Post*, agrees with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in thinking that new ideas are demanded, not negation, as in the past, but a policy that is open, positive, liberal and brave, and it appeals to the Southern Democrats to take the question wholly into their own control, and to deal with it in the spirit of the age.

There are few Republicans who think that the next House of Representatives should be organized by the Democrats and Free-trade Republicans, on the basis of revenue reform. Indeed, the Albany *Evening Journal* suggests that if there is to be any new scheme of organization, it should centre around the question of paying the national debt; and it suggests that as Gen. BUTLER agrees with the Democratic Party in their views respecting that, the Democrats in the House should by all means support him for Speaker!

The New-Hampshire Republicans invite all citizens of the State "who sustain the patriotic Administration of President GRANT in its successful efforts in favor of economy, the reduction of the national debt, and the burdens of the people caused by the war—who desire to maintain the nation's honor untarnished, at home and abroad—who seek to promote the interests and welfare of the whole people, and by progressive action aid all beneficent reforms," to participate in the election of delegates to their State Convention.

The negro question still agitates the thinking portion of the Democratic Party in the South, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the party that it need not hope to come into power until it is able to give the country a distinct assurance that it will not mistreat this question, and through such mistreatment involve both sections in strife and trouble. It adds that the anti-radical elements of the South made a mistake in not meeting the policy of the dominant faction in Congress, in relation to the negro, with a policy of their own, instead of fighting the Radical leaders with mere negations that were beaten down, as negations usually are.

One of the very few Republican papers which find something to applaud in Gen. BUTLER's remedy for the ills we have suffered from England, as enunciated in his Boston Lyceum address, is the Boston *Traveller*. That paper thinks that timid counsels and a hesitating policy alone are dangerous, and that if Great Britain could realize that the whole nation indorses what Gen. BUTLER now says, her statesmen would hasten to do us justice. On the other hand, the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* disposes of him in a word by saying that his argument is good but his premises are unsounded, while the Troy *Times* says that he has simply indulged in the practice of transparent quackery.

Aspirants of either party to the Presidency may not be wholly uninterested in an article in the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette*, which contends that while it is no sin to strive to be President, those who do strive are sure to fail. The *Gazette* recounts the history of similar attempts since the day when a President was first chosen, and contends that "the goal is strewn with the bones of those who have fallen by the way in a vain effort to reach the goal of their desires, while those who strove not have won." This battle, it continues, is not to the strong—this race is not to the swift, and the Clays and Trumbulls, the Cheves, Hendrickses, Pendletons and Hoffmans should take warning by the fate of their predecessors.

Politicians in the First Congressional District of New-Hampshire are once more actively at work. The Portsmouth Republicans elected their delegates to the Nominating Convention on Friday, and it is understood that of the twenty thus chosen, twelve favor the renomination of Hon. JACOB H. ALE for Congress, and eight urge the nomination of Hon. JAMES W. EMERY, of Portsmouth. The other prominent candidates are SAMUEL M. WHEELER, who is strongly urged by Dover (where he resides) and Strafford County generally, and NATHANIEL GORDON, of Exeter, who has the delegation from that town in his favor. Messrs. EMERY, WHEELER and GORDON are all able men, and, if a change in the member is to be made, either one of them would serve with credit to himself and service to the State and country.

The editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* thus speaks of a political opponent, a citizen of that State, whose name, not long since, was familiar in political circles, and whose early efforts in behalf of freedom and equality were energetic and potential: "Hon. JOHN P. HALE may be seen upon the streets of Dover, any fair day, walking slowly and painfully with the aid of a cane. His whole right side is paralyzed, but not completely. In walking he drags his right foot, the difficulty seeming to be mainly in and below the ankle. In opening a door he is obliged to use his left hand, changing his cane to the right. Intellectually, Mr. HALE is vigorous, but thinks he is considered impaired in memory. He is old, and, of course, of rare social qualities. Mr. HALE is not the ghost of his former self. His hair is well silvered, and altogether the former acquaintance would recognize the man without more than to his identity other than that presented by his appearance."

A Democratic paper insisted the other day that all Democrats are free-traders. Now the Democrats of the State District of Michigan have elected Judge JAMES G. SUTHERLAND to Congress. On the 17th of September last, this gentleman wrote a letter, in which he said it was difficult to conceive how any national party can exist which is pledged either to protection or free-trade, and he added: "In this Congressional district, no party opposed to tariff can ever hope to succeed, nor ought such a party to succeed. It is a manufacturing district; it has such manufacturing interests, and yields such productions for manufacturing, there can be no doubt that all parties should, and at length will, concur in asking for the most liberal protection by high duties on competitory imports. I shall consider it my duty, as I desired, to do all I can to procure such protection. Democrats here sought me, and I am persuaded, will not, require any policy to be pursued which is inimical to our peculiar local interests."

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Academy of Design—Second Notice—Other Notable Pictures.

In yesterday's TIMES, in a general article on the Winter Exhibition of the Academy of Design, just opened, we noticed a number of the most prominent pictures on the walls, and, we now proceed to call attention to some of the others, taking first those in the corridor:

No. 189, "Evening in Montgomery County," by A. STOVER, is a pleasing composition, good in color and general treatment. The white house on the right, however, is rather too prominent an object. Mrs. ELIZA GREATOREX has here two charming pen-and-ink sketches, (Nos. 191 and 192,) "Views in Nuremburg," which display all the artistic feeling and nicety of touch which have rendered this lady's drawings so much sought after. No. 192 is one of the finest specimens we have yet seen from this artist. Miss VIRGINIA GRANBERRY sends a number of specimens of her flower paintings, all good, and all exhibiting a careful study of form and color. No. 215 is a "Study from Nature," by JAMES FAIRMAN, which shows more power than this artist's larger works exhibit. No. 219, "Red Roys," by CHARLES C. WARD, is very carefully painted. Two boys have entered an orchard, and one climbs a tree while the other keeps watch. Expression, color, and form are all good. There are several crayon portraits by Miss E. H. REMINGTON and W. C. SMITH, which are worthy of notice, and a copy from the antique by RAYMOND DABB, (No. 236,) which shows considerable power and an effective disposition of light and shade. Nos. 238 and 239 are pen-and-ink sketches by A. G. HEATON. In the first the story is well told. The latter, entitled "Filling the Purse," we cannot understand. The female figure is nicely drawn, but what she and the kneeling gentleman beside her are about is a puzzle. Further notice of the pictures in this room we will defer until next week.

SOUTH ROOM.

Entering the South room we come at once on the lions of the exhibition. Here are the Bouguereaus, the Troyons, the Bierstadts and the Hartes. Mr. CHURCH and Mr. GASKILL, and the GIFFORDS, we are sorry to find unrepresented. Near the door hangs Mr. H. P. GRAY's "Cleopatra and the Pearl," (No. 105,) which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. No. 105 is a portrait of Mrs. E. N. KIMBALL, by GEORGE H. STORY, which is affected in pose and bad in color. No. 135, "Sentiment," by SARAH B. GILBERT, an unpretending composition, is worthy of attention for its very careful study of form and color. We are informed that Miss GILBERT is an entirely self-taught artist. If this is so, her effort is a very remarkable one. The painting represents a Tyrol flower girl in a glade, with some grapes and other fruit. The flowers are executed with the delicacy and firmness of touch of an experienced artist. The fruit is not so good. Near this picture hangs Miss WAGNER's "Soldier's Grave on Decoration Day," (No. 371.) This is also a flower study, and pleasing in some respects. The spots of white paint on the flowers, however, look like anything but dew. Mr. E. H. MAY contributes "Francis I. Hearing of the Death of His Son," (No. 138.) FRANCIS has thrown himself down in a kneeling position, his pale face raised and his right hand extended. The attitude is well chosen to express intense grief. The son is lying dead in the foreground, and other members of his Court. The face of FRANCIS and the Cardinal are expressive and well painted, but the hands of all the prominent figures are very carelessly drawn. A very little more labor expended on this picture would have rendered it far more worthy of notice than it is at present, though it is by no means devoid of merit.

"Orestes Pursued by the Furies," the *chef de bataille* of the exhibition, which was noticed but briefly, yesterday, is the latest work of the French artist BOUGUEREAU. According to the Homeric account, Orestes was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon on his return from Troy was murdered by order of his wife, and in revenge, Orestes, after consulting the oracles at Delphi, slew not only his mother, but her friend and advisor, Ægisthus. From the moment that he had shed his mother's blood he became mad, and fled, tormented by remorse—pursued by the three Furies—Tisiphone, Alecto and Megæra. The treatment of the subject is undoubtedly somewhat conventional. The nude figure of Orestes is represented as hurrying across a barren plain, his head clasped in his hands, and the three furies, with serpent-twined hair and horrid, mocking faces ever urging him onward. One runs beside him, the torch she carries throwing a lurid light around. Another bears on her arm the figure of the murdered Clytemnestra, from whose breast protrudes the fatal dagger. All three point with outstretched arms to the pale corpse and bloody breast of the murdered woman; and by a slight liberty, which is perhaps allowable, the hands of the corpse itself are also made to point to the "speechless dead." The idea is well and forcibly, if not pleasingly, conveyed. To those admirers of BOUGUEREAU who know him only as a painter of pretty children with peach-blooms cheeks, laughing eyes and golden hair, this picture must prove a genuine surprise. Few would have supposed capable of producing such a grand a composition as this, and certainly it is one of the last subjects we should have thought him likely to employ his pencil upon. Spite of its conventionality of treatment it is a most striking picture, in which we know not which to admire most—its dramatic power and strength of individual expression, its fine management of color and light and shade, or its delicate, yet firm, drawing. The fine molding of the figure beside Orestes, and the admirable painting of the arms and hands of all, are worthy of attention. The picture is, indeed, an exhibition in itself. The following letter from the artist is of interest:

(Translation.)

PARIS, May 26, 1870.

Mr. S. P. Avery:

SIR: I have this day placed in the hands of your agent my picture of "Orestes pursued by the Furies." Desired to have the picture go to New-York, where I have found so many proofs of my art, I am happy with it, without doubt regretting it, but satisfied with the amount of the price of the picture formerly fixed by yourself. It being dear to me as one of my best and most studied works, on which I rely for admission to the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts (Institute de France,) at the doors of which I am now knocking. If you will also have the kindness to insure me what portion of it who purchases it, I shall be grateful, as it is one of my children for which I have always had many weaknesses.

(Signed) BOUGUEREAU.

Our notices of the exhibition will be resumed next week.

The Oneida Community—Alleged Breaking up of a Family—Scandalous Divorce Obtained.

From the Lafayette, Ind., Courier, Nov. 21.

Prof. ROYES, formerly of Lafayette, and well known to our people generally as a gentleman of more than ordinary culture, the editor of the Indiana *Venus*, but better known from his connection with the Classical Academy in the old bank building, has been in the city for several days collecting testimony relative to the character and antecedents of one HORACE H. PERRY, who, he alleges, has usurped his family, and procured a divorce with the intention, as he believes, of seducing the divorced wife and her five children into the Oneida Free Love Community. PERRY is a shoemaker of Mrs. ROYES, on the *Journal*, and subsequently book-keeper for the First National Bank. He went from Lafayette to the Oneida Community, and afterward induced his wife to enter the same infamous society. Prof. ROYES alleges that in his (PERRY's) complicity in this seduction, he used all his powers of persuasion to induce him (ROYES) to enter the Community, and failing to accomplish his purpose took advantage of the temporary absence of the Professor from his home near Cincinnati to kidnap his family, obtain a divorce for Mrs. ROYES under some trumped up charges, and hurry her and

CURRENT NOTES.

The vein of magnetic iron lately discovered at Winsted, Conn., improves on sinking.

Two children narrowly escaped death through a coal-oil explosion at Baltimore last week.

The future prosperity of Omaha, it is expected, will be seriously impeded through a lack of farms in the environs of the city.

During the whole period from 1790 to 1870 there has been a gain of 20,636 in the population of Providence, R. I.

At the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore, the schools of that city will be resolved today by the Police Commissioners.

Some of the Canadian newspapers affect to disbelieve the report that there are Mennonite landers in this City who desire to see their native land annexed to the United States.

GEORGE W. SEAVER, a graduate of Amherst College, and a young man of considerable promise, was among the passengers on the ill-fated steam-ship Varona.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., has invented a new cartridge, which he needs at one operation in a die chambered to the exact size of the gun-bore for which it is intended.

At a recent sale of the pews of the Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, sixty-three realized a premium of $9,192 50. The regular rental is $60,400.

The Monastery of St. Mary was dedicated on Sunday last at Baltimore. It is to be used for the Christian Brothers in attendance at the School of St. Michael, in that city.

A Canadian editor opens his eyes with amazement at the item of $479,450 for "running" the New Dominion Departments of Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization.

Up to the 20th of September the San Francisco Board of Education incurred liabilities amounting to $164,799 87 for the erection of buildings for school purposes.

The Cincinnati newspapers suggest that the base-ball club of that city should sell its right and title to the name of the "Red Stockings" while it has value and amounts to a national charm.

The will of the late SILAS E. BURROWS, of Mystic, Conn., covered fifty sheets of foolscap. All the executors having declined to serve in consequence of its length, the Court has appointed an administrator.

A blind newsboy at Cincinnati, named JOHN GOLLER, has abandoned his stand and entered the lecture field. In his maiden effort he endeavored to show his hearers how to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Burlingame, Kansas, is to have a new woolen factory. A public-spirited citizen has agreed to supply $40,000 worth of machinery, on condition that a building 108 feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high, be erected from the proceeds of city bonds.

A Santa Fé editor begins an obituary notice of the wife of a friend as follows: "Death, with heathen knuckles, rapped at the door of Mrs. J. N. B.'s soul, and obedient to the inexorable call, the spirit of that loved woman floated up to its Creator, leaving her husband, children and friends to mourn over the mortal casket."

A lady, named LUELLA GROSS, who had attained her one hundred and seventh year, died recently at Orland, Me. Dr. CRASE, of Orland, made a post-mortem examination of the remains shortly after death. He states that he found the bones chalky and crumbly from age, and the arteries of the limbs turned to bone.

A new method of lettering street lamps has been introduced at St. Louis. The name of the street is placed on top of the lamp, instead of on the glass of the side, and arranged in such a way that the light may be thrown directly upon it. The letters stand out in bold relief, and can be seen from a considerable distance.

It is said that NATHAN MATTHEWS has offered to expend $80,000 in the building of a new hall for students in the college-yard at Cambridge, on condition that half the net income of the same shall be used for scholarships, to which young men who are preparing for the Episcopal Church shall have the first claim.

A widow caused quite a sensation at the office of the Mayor of Philadelphia, last week, by walking about with the dead body of a four months old babe in her arms. She said that the child had been starved to death by some persons who had taken it for adoption from one of the public institutions. Mayor FOX has ordered an investigation.

A good deal of merriment was occasioned, on Sunday week, in one of the New-Orleans churches, at the expense of a deaf deacon, who had been very industrious in selling a new church publication. Just before dismissing the congregation, the minister announced that mothers who had children to be baptized should present them on the following Sunday. The deacon, supposing that his pastor was advertising the book, jumped up hastily, and cried out, "All you who have gos none can get as many as you want from me, at 75 cents each." The reporter of the New-Orleans Times, who was present at the time, says that the deacon, after he had found out his mistake, changed his pew from the front of the church to the third from the rear, and though he cannot hear the sermon, he is consoled with the thought that the young ladies can't snicker at him.

The Mayor of Louisville, Ky., is nothing if not facetious. Some few weeks since an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of that city to protect ladies from the insults of street-corner loafers. After deliberating over the matter for a considerable time, the Mayor has vetoed the ordinance, for the following reasons: "If this ordinance were to be strictly enforced, all our adult male population would be liable to be sent to jail, and I am afraid not a few would have to be fined, while it is even possible that some of your honorable selves might be surprised to find yourselves victims to the sweeping prohibitions. * * * It is not even unlikely that the ladies are not displeased at being observed by the gentlemen, though I would not have your honorable body understand me as confidently asserting this of our fair friends. For my part, I think there is nothing on earth more pleasing than a handsome, well-behaved woman, and the man that cannot appreciate and be grateful for such ought to be fined; but to fine a man for looking with admiration on the ladies is something I cannot approve of."

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

The Last Shot of Many—Probably Fatal Stabbing of a Protracted Friend.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the drinking den of WILLIAM FRAZY, No. 426 East Sixteenth-street was the scene of a startling tragedy, which was the culmination of a bitter feud long existing between rival clans of the Eighteenth Ward. Two years ago EDWARD HINES, a blacksmith twenty-two years of age, assaulted one DAN MCKEFRY, who resided in his neighborhood, giving him a terrible beating, but in the course of the fracas the first blood of the feud was drawn by a Mr. Myers, who stabbed HINES in the groin with a pocket-knife, inflicting a very serious wound, from which, however, HINES at last recovered. No sooner was he on his feet than he began a pronounced war on all the allies of MCKEFRY, first attacking one LEWIS GLASSON with a hammer, inflicting a wound which disabled him for some time. Next he vented his spleen on the MCNIVENS family, living at No. 245 Avenue A, assaulting and beating the mother, Mrs. CATHARINE MCNIVENS, and soon after firing three pistol shots at JOHN MCNIVENS, none of which, however, took effect. Wm. H. MCNIVENS, brother of the fame, was in Connecticut at the time of the cowardly attack upon his mother, but hearing of it came immediately to the City, sought out HINES, and gave that brawler payment in full which was subsequently exacted by administering to him a severe beating that sent him bruised and broken to his bed. This affair added fuel to the feud. HINES and MCNIVENS took scattering a time about him, and the two parties never met without exchanging blows and making a murderous assault. The second bout took place about midnight yesterday morning, in FRAZY's saloon, and a fight, of course, instantly ensued, which was terrible from the number and brutality of the combatants. It was inevitable that deadly weapons should be spider in an affair, and very few blows had been exchanged when JAMES HINES drew a knife and made a deadly lunge at WILLIAM MCNIVENS, to which that person, retreating meantime to the sidewalk, immediately replied by firing three pistol shots, one of which took effect in the groin and another in the head of EDWARD HINES, inflicting fatal wounds, and the third entered the back of JAMES HINES, causing only a slight injury. The firing of the shots and fall of the two men ended the affray, all the parties who were in condition instantly flying from the saloon, so that when the Police arrived no one was left but EDWARD HINES, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained in a critical condition. After a short delay MCNIVENS was arrested by Officer NELSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, was remanded to the custody of Capt. CLEMSON, to await the result of the injured. Coroner CARSTENSEN entered the arrest of PATRICK MURPHY, of No. 202 East Sixteenth-street, and he is held in custody as a witness. Coroner HOGLINS was also notified to take the ante-mortem statement of HINES, which did not differ in any material respects from the facts as now narrated.

The Grange Report—A Remonstrance from Gov. Warmoth.

Yesterday A. S. BADGER, Chief of Police of New-Orleans, handed the City with a requisition from Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, for the person of Col. LOUIS E. GRANGER, Assistant Adjutant-General of that State, whose arrest by Superintendent KELSO upon a telegram and discharge by Judge MCCREE on Saturday, on habeas corpus proceedings, are facts already known to our readers. From the statements made by Chief BADGER, it appears that Col. GRANGER is accused of uttering a State warrant for his own pay from $175 to $275, then forging the name of Gen. LONGSTREET as Adjutant-General, and taking it to Gov. WARMOTH, who, supposing it to be a genuine warrant, signed it, thus enabling GRANGER to sell it to a broker. Upon being discharged on Saturday, the accused declared that he was innocent of any criminal proceedings, and avowed his purpose to return to New-Orleans and meet all accusations immediately after the consummation of his marriage. But for the interference of Superintendent KELSO and Inspector DILKE, the culmination of that romantic phase of the case would have been reached during the incarceration of Col. GRANGER at Police Head-quarters. Inspector DILKE was only constrained in her action upon him there, but declared her readiness to marry him in his cell, and on Thanksgiving Day procured the attendance of Rev. Dr. BULLOWS to effect her desire, but from representations from Inspector DILKE the eminent divine declined to have any part in the proceeding, and the attempt not being again made by the devoted lady, the unusual sensation of a marriage in a cell at Police Head-quarters was avoided.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P.J., and Gardon and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
162—	Bigler vs. Furman.	184—	Heineman vs. Heard.
168—	Reed vs. Cummings.	185—	Bedford vs. Peck.
173—	Baker vs. Fritz.	186—	Sagout, Hoosier, vs. Sagout.
172—	Slocum vs. Gaines.		
174—	Vermilyea vs. Manuf. National Bank.	187—	Davis vs. Cogset.
176—	Wetmore vs. Candee.	188—	Sharkey vs. Kelly.
178—	Simmons vs. Schoolman.	189—	Same vs. Same.
		190—	Security Ins. Co. vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
180—	Hartley vs. James.	191—	Lambert vs. Blair.
182—	Giles vs. Weldon.	192—	Clancey vs. Byrne.
183—	Dibble vs. Carter.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2786—	East N. Y. and Ja. R. R. Co. vs. Minerva.	2825—	Mulligan vs. Peck.
		2827—	Woodward vs. Steam Tracty Man. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
2820—	Ninth Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. 8th Bank of N. Y. State of N. Y.	2829—	Bennigsen vs. Williams.
2776—	The Albany Works vs. Thomas.	2829—	Carroll vs. King.
2806—	Wyckoff vs. Brinckerhoff.	2867—	Klein vs. Chalmers.
2808—	Whitcomb vs. Barry.	2868—	Same vs. Same.
2812—	Jobbers' Mess. Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	2870—	Trag vs. Fields.
		2877—	Lehmaier vs. Hedgland.
2876—	Ward vs. Cornelius.	2880—	Wade vs. Freeman.
2878—	Oddie vs. Godfrey.	2881—	Kerr vs. Tack.
2795—	Roosevelt vs. Kemp.	2883—	Devlin vs. Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
26—	Olmstead vs. Grously.	82—	Sagtvenant Bank vs. McMurray.
34—	Helmholts vs. Tuska.		
42—	Thompson vs. Davila.	98—	Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
43—	Allen vs. Kirby.	100—	Nelill vs. Temple.
44—	Berry vs. Fisher.	101—	Kearney vs. Carter.
47—	Schlosser vs. Behrens.	102—	Stuyvesant Bank vs. The Nat. Mechanics' Banking Assoc'n.
48—	Field vs. Ulman.		

The call commences at No. 102—Gerding vs. Dimmick.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	Myers vs. DeMott.	18—	Grinnell vs. Kirkland.
2—	Schneider vs. McCabe.	19—	Thompson vs. Gillendor.
4—	Pitch vs. Smith.		
7—	Lowenbach vs. Hat. Bank.	20—	Astor vs. Lowenbach.
		21—	Quinn vs. Carlin.
10—	Bates vs. Schulze.	41—	Grace vs. Grace.
11—	Devlin vs. King.	42—	Wright, Jr., vs. Wright.
12—	Kitchen vs. McLowse.	50—	Vosburg vs. Brewster.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
20—	Dudley vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.	26—	Burge vs. Thornton.
		28—	Fox vs. Assignees, vs. White.
25—	Bergen vs. Charlton.		
27—	Abern vs. Hunt.	37—	Fish vs. Blanchard.
35—	Ayer vs. Rankton.	44—	Holyoke vs. Brown.
42—	White vs. Thompson.	45—	Page vs. Page.
43—	Ward vs. Ward.	46—	Burke vs. Burke.
44—	Ellis vs. Gilmore.		

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Alker, J.; and Gross and Shea, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	Koch vs. Renlitz.	8—	Pollitz vs. Kiest.
2—	Sisson vs. McKenzie.	9—	Hynes vs. Tracy.
3—	Humphrey vs. Davidson.	10—	Simonson vs. Kienecke.
4—	Same vs. Same.	11—	Marsa vs. Billard.
5—	Ward vs. O'Connell.	12—	The Pacific Steamship Co. vs. Grand Street Ferry Railroad vs. Gardner.
6—	Hackett vs. Richards.		
7—	Sandlots vs. Hubbard.		
8—	Briggs vs. Smith, Jr.	13—	Forman vs. Nolson, Jr.
9—	Sandlots vs. Same.	14—	Sandlots vs. Same.
10—	Pickert vs. Shandley.		Fire Insurance Co.
11—	Dreyer vs. Compton.	20—	Becker vs. Kosch.
12—	Ryan vs. Heath.	21—	Rush vs. Ambler.
13—	Blakely vs. Lane.		

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J. and Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
8—	Duncan vs. Balls.	10—	Throwering vs. Brandon.
11—	Enders vs. Orme.		
12—	Goldrick vs. Lynn.	1—	Leland vs. Smith.
17—	Reed vs. Gerdes.	3—	Same vs. Same.
18—	Same vs. Robertson.	4—	Same vs. Same.
21—	Koppelhof vs. Eliessen.	5—	Same vs. Same.
		6—	Same vs. Same.
61—	Davis vs. Worst.	7—	Harris vs. Smith.
62—	Kinkel vs. Peterson.	8—	Riechel vs. Peck.
63—	Broderick vs. James.		Griffith vs. Rauth.
64—	Serth vs. Dunbeigan.		Solomon vs. Rauth.
65—	Gies vs. Hinkle.		Butler vs. Wehle.
			Haviland vs. Wehle.
			Spellmeen vs. Wehle.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	200 Erie Railway	24¾
1,000	do.	112¾	1,400 do.	24¾
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	107¼	200 do.	24¾
10,000	do.	107¾	1,200 do.	24¾
60,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	107	100 do.	24¾
1,000	do.	107¾	200 do.	24¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old	60¼	100 do.	s5 24¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¼	100 Hud. River	85¾
1,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	47¼	200 Harlem	122¾
2,000	do. 6s, new	15¼	100 do.	122¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, new		100 Reading	104¾
	Jan. & July	16¼	100 L. S. & M. S.	86¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, C.	91¼	200 Union Pacific	22¾
1,000	do. 6s, old	91¼	100 do.	22¾
4,000	Mich. 7s, 1878	97	100 do.	22¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	99	200 Chic. & N. W.	81¾
1,000	Erie 2d mort.	80¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	81¾
2,000	M. So. & P. 1st, gd.	91	100 Mil. & St. P.	81¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d, gd.	64¾	10 P. F. W. & C.	84¾
2,000	C. & Tiff. sin. 7s	90	50 do.	84¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. scrip	74	100 do.	84¾
4	Fourth Nat. Bk.	137¾	50 Del., Lack. & Wes.	116
16	do.	137¾	50 do.	b. c. 116¾
50	Metropolitan Bank	108	100 Mich. Cent. & R.	94¾
200	N. Y. Phil. & Nor.	18¾	50 Chic. Bur. & Q.	151¾
100	West. Union Tel.	43¾	140 Morris & Essex	111¾
15	do.	43¾	100 R. & St. Jo.	104¾
200	do.	b. c. 43¾	200 do.	104¾
100	Marine Mining	8¾	100 do.	s60 104¾
100	do.	7¾	10 do.	104¾
200	do.	s. c. 8¾	100 Col. C. & I. C.	71¾
10	Am. Exp.	69	100 do.	71¾
200	Adams Express	69	100 Pitts. & Ft. W.	100
100	do.	69	100 Col. C. & Ind. C.	76¾
10	Am. Exp.	b. c. 69	50 do.	76¾
2000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	97	50 Rome & Wat.	125
1000	do.	s5 97		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. s5	124¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	50 do.	124¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67, C.	113	100 do.	124¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, Reg.	107	200 do.	b. c. 124¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107¾	10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Coll.	b. c. 94¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108¾	200 Erie	24¾
5,000	do.	b. c. 108¾	100 Michigan Central	120¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62¾	200 L. S. & M. S.	86¾
1,000	N. C. 6s, old	48¾	100 do.	b. c. 86¾
1,000	N. C. 6s, new	16¾	100 do.	86¾
5,000	Mo. 6s, C.	91¾	200 Union Pacific	22¾
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	19¾	200 Chic. & Alton	91¾
100	Mariposa	b. c. 7¾	100 C. & R. W. Pf.	58¾
100	do.	7¾	20 New-Jersey Cen.	102¾
100	Mariposa Pf.	11	200 do.	s60 102¾
100	West. U. Tel.	43¾	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	100
200	do.	43¾	100 R. & St. P. Pf.	s30 114¾
100	Boston W. U.	43¾	100 C. C. & I. C.	72¾
50	Am. M. U. Ex.	b. c. 45¾	100 Chi. Bur. & Q.	b.s 152
100	Morris & Essex	111¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 28—A. M.

The close of November is marked by greater ease in Money in Wall-street, and, we may add, through the North-west, than is usual at this season of the year, and also by more indifference than customary to speculation in the Stock market. The Gold Room shows some life on account of the talk of another war in Europe, but the speculation makes but slow progress in the upward direction, and is only kept from reversal by the frequent manifold bulletins through each day from the rival "special" newsvenders about the varying political rumors and quotations from London. In reference to these industrious efforts at the sensational, it may not be out of the way to suggest that quotations for United States 5-20s abroad may be "rigged"—occasionally at least—in London to *Bull* Gold on in New-York. They certainly made very little impression otherwise in this market, though sometimes employed in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, to affect the Railways. The Public Funds, without the slightest support from the leading dealers, and with a disposition on their part to offer the Government two or three times as many 5-20s as the Treasury advertised to buy every Thursday, show much steadiness in quotations, as they could not do, under the circumstances, if London and Frankfort were really free sellers to the New-York Market on the Anglo-Russian complication. The Foreign Exchanges are also steady under this supposed cause for distrust, the rates, if anything, weaker than a fortnight ago.

The Railway market, both for Stocks and Bonds, has partially improved, and the causes at work in favor of this interest ought to make prices decidedly better. In the first place, the pressure of well-known Bonds, of comparatively recent issue, is less felt for hypothecations in the Money market, although newer projects are not wanting to tempt Money-lenders at round rates of interest. In the second place, the old trunk lines are now on the eve of Dividends upon their stocks of from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum, about the early declaration of which there can be no reasonable doubt. And, in the last and most important consideration, these lines are now in full accord as to terms of business through the Winter months, which promise abundant traffic for all. The New Year, soon to open with brighter prospects for trade generally than was foreshadowed for 1870 twelve months ago, ought, unquestionably, to bring to the great Railways of New-York, Pennsylvania and the West, if their managers are true to the interest of their Stockholders, a larger amount of profitable traffic than for several seasons past, and it seems idle to croak about their Dividends or their Mortgages having experienced their best days. The instances in which this assumption is likely to come true, will, we undertake to say, prove the exception from gross mismanagement, and not the rule for the coming year.

As we closely approach the short session of the Forty-first Congress some interest is expressed as to the Message of the President and the Reports of the Heads of Departments, as bearing upon the financial action of that body. Another week will, probably, determine the temper of the Message and the views and recommendations of the Treasury Report. The latter, if sharing the fortune of most of its predecessors of late years, may not be successful in shaping, in all respects, the action of Congress, not because the ends aimed at are not in themselves commendable, but because the means proposed to these ends afford grounds for wide but honest difference of views, even between the Republican majority of Congress and a Republican Secretary. This was the case last year, on several important points, which may again be brought under discussion. One of these, the compulsory refunding of the Public Stocks, at lower rates of interest, held as security for Bank Circulation, and owned by the National Banks, if urged again by Mr. BOUTWELL, we venture to predict, will again be defeated, not only as a gross injustice to the Banking interest, but as the wrong way to popularize and promote the successful refunding of the whole 5-20 Public Debt. In regard to the expansion of the Bank Note Currency of the contraction of the Greenback Circulation, or of the Three ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates, (except as at present ordered,) we apprehend that no new legislation will take place the coming session, *unless in the direction of Free Banking*, free of tax as well as limit upon Circulation, on the basis of the new Four ₱ cent. Stock. In such event, the authority to the Secretary to withdraw the 2 ₱ cents as new Bank Circulation is taken out, would probably be continued, but beyond this no withdrawal of Greenbacks—Legal Tender Money, both in trade and banking, free of interest to the Treasury—will probably be allowed by the Representatives of the People, and no forced or arbitrary policy of "early Specie payments" entertained this Winter. We look rather to see the largest share of the Gold now held useless in the Treasury applied to the more rapid saving of interest on the Public Debt, not only by reducing the amount of the 5-20 obligations, but by inducing the refunding of the remainder at lower rates of interest. This has been the true road to the equalization of Gold and Greenbacks since the Fourth of March, 1869; and in spite of the most disturbing and disastrous War that Europe has known since the overthrow of the first NAPOLEON, more than twenty ₱ cent. of the premium on Gold, as compared with Greenbacks, and fifteen ₱ cent. as compared with U. S. 5-20s, has been obliterated and ten millions per annum saved in the Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt, leaving the means in Gold in the Treasury for saving directly five millions per annum additional by purchase, and indirectly eight or ten millions a year by promoting the exchange of 5-20s for the new Stocks. The closer approximation of Greenbacks to Gold would almost surely follow as a rational incident to this debt-paying and interest-saving policy.

The public who take an interest in the official receipts and expenditures of the Government, current as well as for a series of years past, are greatly indebted to the Treasury Department for the recent careful and comprehensive compilation, from 1820 to 1870, inclusive, of the Quarterly reports of both sides of the Treasury Account as by actual warrants for each quarter, all certified as from the official records by Secretary BOUTWELL. We believe we do no injustice to the Department in ascribing the design and pains-taking labor of this compilation—printed for distribution in royal quarto form—to Mr. J. H. SAVILLE, for several years in charge of the Bureau of Reports, and recently promoted to the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury in place of Mr. WEST, who retired after thirty odd years' service.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at those dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans			$1,000,000
Increase in Specie			642,300
Decrease in Legal Tenders			260,217
Decrease in Deposits			2,000,000
Increase in Circulation			88,000

	Nov. 27, '69.	Nov. 26, '70.	Nov. 19, '70.
National Capital	$75,000,000	$77,400,000	$77,400,000
Local Capital	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total	$87,000,000	$89,400,000	$89,400,000
Loans	309,000,000	309,000,000	308,000,000
Gold and Gold Notes	22,607,000	18,222,000	17,580,000
Other Legal Tenders	42,181,000	31,400,000	32,700,000
Deposits	182,907,000	194,415,000	194,200,000
Circulation	33,000,000	32,900,000	32,800,000
In Sub-Treasury	$7,181,000	$6,317,000	$6,043,000

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement to the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Nov. 13, '70.	Nov. 19, '70.	Nov. 27, '69.
On deposits	$194,200,000	$194,415,000	$182,907,000
Circulation	32,800,000	32,900,000	34,155,000
Total	$227,000,000	$226,700,000	$217,062,000
25 ₱ cent. would be	56,800,000	56,600,000	54,400,000
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	39,788,000	39,539,000	37,980,000
Excess	$16,988,000	$16,939,000	$22,431,000
Rate for money	15@6 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amounted to $6,800,797, against the total entries of $4,128,677 same week last year. The export entries of Domestic Produce amount to $4,456,904, against $4,022,193 same week last year. The export of Specie, $246,261, against $161,704 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,811,978. The receipts of Cotton, consumed and retained, are 22,322 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Customs-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$36,201,819	Oct. 1	$7,800,070
February	31,021,624	Oct. 8	8,002,000
March	37,122,924	Oct. 15	8,016,317
April	32,487,276	Oct. 22	8,216,722
May	34,216,426	Oct. 29	8,377,000
June	34,324,248	Nov. 5	4,178,105
July	34,010,216	Nov. 12	4,906,000
August	32,620,216	Nov. 19	4,918,000
September	28,808,288	Nov. 26	5,000,797
Total since Jan. 1			$264,731,313
Against the same date, 1869			272,771,292
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,979,921

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$13,302,146	Oct. 8	$4,287,000
February	11,000,140	Oct. 15	4,274,000
March	14,242,146	Oct. 22	3,196,128
April	14,897,020	Oct. 29	4,327,000
May	15,116,220	Nov. 5	3,032,160
June	17,700,262	Nov. 8	4,101,000
July	18,717,872	Nov. 12	4,300,000
August	18,002,180	Nov. 19	4,180,000
September	16,002,280	Nov. 26	4,246,904
Total since Jan. 1			$200,002,836
Against same date, 1869			176,021,294
Increase since Jan. 1			$27,974,936
Gold, Nov. 26, 1870			111¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 27, 1869			132¾ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$3,082,200	Oct. 1	$400,300
February	2,194,268	Oct. 8	303,174
March	1,631,031	Oct. 15	352,321
April	1,608,218	Oct. 22	303,000
May	4,426,272	Oct. 29	303,163
June	4,254,000	Nov. 5	2,102,000
July	10,623,651	Nov. 12	410,128
August	10,000,000	Nov. 19	1,000,000
September	4,010,650	Nov. 26	449,000
Total			$52,357,000
Against same date, 1869			36,003,113
Increase since Jan. 1			$16,373,487

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$2,201,000	January	$1,000,000
February	11,861,000	February	1,792,042
March	11,861,000	March	4,000,000
April	11,126,000	April	300,000
May	11,000,000	May	18,000,000
June	10,292,000	June	2,004,331
July	11,126,000	July	17,000,000
August	11,126,000	August	1,000,000
September	10,000,000	September	1,000,000
October	11,126,000	October	2,111,000
Nov. 5	2,000,000	Nov. 5	6,000,000
Nov. 12	2,000,000	Nov. 12	2,140,000
Nov. 19	2,000,000	Nov. 19	2,000,000
Nov. 26	2,811,978	Nov. 26	1,000,000
Total, 1870	$139,725,113	Total, 1870	$61,388,373
Total, 1869	128,209,687	Total, 1869	67,426,207

COURSE OF GOLD EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 27, '69.
American Gold	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	132¾
Old U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾@112¾	112¾@112¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107¾@107¾	107¾@107¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107¾@107¾	107¾@107¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	108¾@108¾	108¾@108¾	110¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Stock	124¾@124¾	124¾@124¾	127¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Coup.	94¾@94¾	94¾@94¾	96¾
Erie Stock	24¾@24¾	24¾@24¾	26¾
Erie Preferred	44¾@45¾	44¾@45¾	47¾
Lake Shore	91¾@91¾	91¾@91¾	93¾
North-western	70¾@71¾	70¾@71¾	71¾
Rock Island	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾
North-western Preferred	84¾@85¾	84¾@85¾	86¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾@21¾	21¾@21¾	22¾
Pacific Mail	41¾@41¾	41¾@41¾	42¾
St. Paul Preferred	61¾@62¾	61¾@62¾	61¾
St. Paul Common	60¾@60¾	60¾@60¾	60¾
Toledo and Wabash	31¾@31¾	31¾@31¾	31¾
Central Pacific Bonds	95¾@95¾	95¾@95¾	95¾
Illinois Central Scrip	70¾@70¾	70¾@70¾	70¾
Western Union Telegraph	43¾@43¾	43¾@43¾	43¾
Erie	24¾@24¾	24¾@24¾	24¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

Gold receipts	$419,775 00
Gold payments	1,000,000 00
Gold balance	$9,084,957 00
Currency receipts	500,000 00
Currency payments	1,046,000 00
Currency balance	5,267,000 00
Canceled gold certificates held to	10,000,000 00
Customs	370,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., '67	109¾
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	109¾
5-20 coup., '62	107¾	10-40, reg	104¾
5-20 coup., '65	107¾	10-40, coup	104¾
5-20 coup., '66	108¾	6 ₱ cent. currency	110¾
5-20 coup., '67	109¾	6s Currency	110¾
5-20 coup., '68	109¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	62	Rhode Island 6s	100¾
Tenn. 6s, new	62¾	Ohio 6 ₱ ct.	120
Va. 6s, old	48¾	Ohio 5 ₱ ct.	110
Va. 6s, new	48¾	Ohio 4 ₱ ct.	100
Va. 6s, new bds	48¾	Ill. C. 5 ₱ ct.	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47¾	Ill. coup. 6s	110
N. Car. 6s, '81	48¾	Ill. 6 ₱ ct. '77	110
N. Car. 6s, '84	48¾	Ill. 6 ₱ ct. '79	110
N. Car. 6s, new	48¾	Ill. 6 ₱ ct. '81	110
S. Car. 6s, old	38¾	Ill. 6 ₱ ct. '87	110
S. Car. 6s, new	38¾	Mich. 6 ₱ ct. '72	103
S. Car

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. CASTE. Lendier characters by Messrs. George Clarke, Stoddart, Marlowe, Mlle Rhea, Mrs. Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Paola, and M. Cassius.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. FERNANDEZ. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. BLIND BEGGARS. FAUST &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MARTHA, (German opera).

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st. between 3d and 4d-avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriages Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DAVIES, HARDY & Co., RUE BERGERE, No. 2, Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Tours dispatch says there was desultory fighting along the front of the Army of the Loire on Friday, but no particulars were received. Engagements were reported at Coulmiers, near Orleans, and at Bacon. A great battle is understood to be impending, and the skirmishing thus fat is reported favorable to the French. A German demonstration toward Giens and Montargis, on the eastern flank of the French, was met by the latter, and the Germans were obliged to change the plan of attack. A movement from the German right or west flank followed, with the view of overwhelming the French left, which was extended and too weak. The concentration necessary to oppose the new movement is said to have exposed Chateaudun, which was probably captured by the Prussians. Prussian lancers were reported near La Chastre, twenty-five miles south-east of Le Mans.

A Luxembourg dispatch of Saturday, says that on Friday heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Montmédy, and that the place had been closely invested by the Germans. The commandant had declared he would blow up the fortress rather than surrender. At Boves, near Amiens, the French troops repulsed the Germans with the bayonet, in an encounter on Saturday. A German force with artillery is marching on Longwy. The Belfort garrison made an unsuccessful sortie on Wednesday. The Prussian Army operating against GARIBALDI, pillaged Citeaux after its repulse at Nuits, and concentrated at Dijon. It is reported from London that telegrams have been received there announcing that Paris has still plenty of provisions for two and a half months, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The people are confident, and are busily engaged in erecting additional defenses on all sides. From Berlin it is reported that large bodies of Parisians and in some cases regular troops of the garrison at Paris have approached the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender. Invariably, it is added, they have been turned back.

M. GAMBETTA returned to Tours on last Friday. JULES FAVRE, in another circular regarding the recent armistice negotiations, says that, in giving plenary powers to M. THIERS, he thought the principle of revictualing Paris had already been conceded. The France-Tireurs, according to a London dispatch, are reorganizing under efficient officers and are harassing the Prussian communications.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A report was in circulation yesterday afternoon in London that Russia had declared war, but if proved to be unfounded. Prussia has offered her good offices as a mediator between Russia and the other Powers, but on what basis is not yet known. A Belgrade paper, in commenting on a recent article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, says the prosperity of the Principalities depends on internal reforms, and not on the relations of Russia with Turkey.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Count POTOCKI has tendered the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry, and the Emperor has the matter under consideration. A deputation of notables left Florence on Saturday to visit the Spanish deputation at Genoa, who bring official information of AOSTA's election. VICTOR EMMANUEL has received congratulations on the election from Austria and Prussia....Shocks of earthquake have recently occurred in Romagna....The treaty of union with Hesse Darmstadt will be submitted to the North German Parliament on the 5th of December. The Baden troops, by the new treaty, are placed under the sole control of the King of Prussia.

DOMESTIC.

When Congress meets the Senate will have its full number of members for the first time since 1861.

It is reported that F. M. TRESCOTT, who killed Col. GRAY at Jacksonville, Miss., has received his second trial and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Convention of the late volunteer musical officers of the army and navy, to be held at Washington, has been postponed to the 25th of January.

The United States Assistant Treasurer of New-York has been ordered to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Wednesday and purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Thursday during the month of December.

JOSEPH DION and JOHN DERRY played a match game at billiards in San Francisco on Saturday night, which was won by Dion in 67 innings by a score of 1,500 to 887.

Five dwellings on Centre-street, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday.

A coal-bin containing two men was burned at Plymouth, Conn., on Friday morning last.

JOHN H. MCCARTHEY, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested by United States detectives near Venice, Ill., on Friday night last.

A Territorial Immigration Convention met at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, on Saturday last, to organize measures for inducing immigrants to settle in that Territory.

The vote cast at the recent election in Alabama for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State was counted on Saturday, and R. H. MOZLEY and J. J. PARKER declared elected. Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM had obtained an injunction against the counting of the votes for their successors by the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State. The new officials subsequently counted their votes and LINDSAY and GRANT were sworn in as Governor and Treasurer.

A pier in the new distillery of H. T. BRIGGS & CO., at Buffalo, gave way on Saturday, causing part of the building to fall, and producing an explosion which set fire to the establishment. Several persons were badly injured, and a loss of $50,000 incurred.

The Quebec Government is to grant 3,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of a railroad along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa.

The *White Fawn*, a Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, has been seized by a Canadian cutter and taken to St. John, N. B.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL, in his forthcoming report, will recommend a semi-monthly mail for China and Japan, instead of the present monthly service. The Pacific Mail Company has a new steamer, the *Alaska*, which cost $1,200,000.

The men (whites) arrested at Donaldsonville, La., charged with the murder of LAWKS and SCHOONMAN, have been discharged, and the principal witnesses (colored) have been arrested for perjury and subornation of perjury.

The report that Gov. MCCLUNG, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the Legislature is denied.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who butchered the LAPISH family near Potosi, Mo., have been captured, and are in jail at Potosi.

A New Basis for Tax-Payers.

If JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and their associates, when they undertook to enlighten their fellow-citizens upon the management of the finances of the City, had simply asked to see the Controller's pay-roll, and had published a few extracts therefrom, they would have furnished a clue to a large portion of the frauds now practiced upon the City Treasury. We will engage to prove, whenever they will induce Mr. CONNOLLY to publish that pay-roll, that money, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, is annually paid out of the Treasury for which no service whatever is rendered to the City, and that a large portion of this money is paid in open defiance of law. At present, and for three years past, it has been utterly impossible for any citizen to obtain accurate information with regard to the number of men who draw salaries from the City Treasury—who they are, how much they get, or what services they render. By dint of perseverance, however, and with the assistance of two or three persons who occupy positions "behind the scenes," we have come into possession of facts with regard to several departments of the City Government which we propose to publish from time to time for the benefit of our tax-payers—and particularly for the benefit of Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR & Co., who, in the hurry of their examination of the Controller's books, evidently overlooked this subject altogether. In order that the public may fully appreciate the advantages of the present rule of TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, as compared with past administrations of the City Government, we shall contrast the cost of managing these several departments before and after the accession of the "Ring" to power.

We will begin with the Courts, where the public would naturally expect that the "Ring" would be slow to introduce their peculiar methods of filling private pockets at the expense of the public. And first, let us take the Superior Court. This Court has six Judges, and, until the Ring got control of the City, and began to nominate candidates for the Bench, it was regarded as the ablest Court in the City, if not in the State. In the days when OAKLEY, DUER, MURRAY, HOFFMAN and their associates occupied its Bench, it did more business than any Court in New-York. Its yearly calendar scarcely ever opened with less than 5,000 causes, whereas it now has about 8,500. The Court then commenced its sessions at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. Now it commences at 11 and closes at 3. The number of Judges is the same now as then, but the business to be done is much less. Let us see what it costs the City to support the Superior Court now, compared with what it cost in the time of OAKLEY.

In Chief-Justice OAKLEY's time the number of employes, with their salaries, was as follows:

Employes.	Salaries.	Total.
Six Judges	$6,000 each	$36,000
Chief Clerk	2,500	2,500
Deputy Clerk	1,200	1,200
Two Assistant Clerks	1,200 each	2,400
One Assistant Clerk	1,000	1,000
Four Assistant Clerks	800 each	3,200
Eight Officers of Court	650 each	4,800
Total		$45,100

The following is the cost of running the same Court, under the rule of TWEED and SWEENY:

Employes.	Salaries.	Total.
Six Judges	$14,000 each	$84,000
Chief Clerk	6,000	6,000
Deputy Clerk	5,000	5,000
Fifteen Assistant Clerks	2,000 each	31,000
Librarian	1,000	1,000
Forty Officers of Court	1,000 each	40,000
Total		$164,000

The enormous increase in salaries is particularly noticeable in the above account, but this is not the worse feature of the comparison between the Court of today and of former times. The expenses of living have increased within ten years, and it may be that a Judge of the Superior Court, living in New-York, requires double the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, living in Washington. The same may be said of the clerks. But it would probably puzzle Mr. ASTOR or Mr. TAYLOR to explain why there are seventeen clerks needed now to do less work than was formerly done by nine; and especially would it puzzle them to their wits' ends to tell how the Superior Court can find occupation for forty "officers." But Mr. TWEED or Mr. SWEENY could explain the mystery easily enough, for it is a part of the system upon which they "run," not only the Courts, but all departments of the City Government, and thus perpetuate themselves in power. For every man actually needed to do the work of an office, there must be from three to five sinecure berths to be filled with politicians whose sole business it is to look after the interests of the "Ring." We venture to say that not a single Judge of the Superior Court ever saw the faces of one-third of the "officers" who are supposed to be in attendance upon the Court, or can tell who they are. The Supreme Court, we are assured, has upward of fifty of these "officers," and the Court of Sessions about as many. The new charter, under which the "Ring" boasted that they were going to give the City an economical Government, placed the appointment of these officers of Court, together with a large number of holders of other sinecure berths, in the hands of the Controller, and empowered him to fix their salaries. Under this authority Mr. CONNOLLY has privately appointed, since the 1st of June last, twelve new "officers" of the Superior Court, and has increased the salaries of the whole list from $1,900 to $2,500 per annum—thereby increasing the expenses of that Court alone $36,400 a year.

These are only a few of the interesting details which were overlooked by Messrs. ASTOR and TAYLOR in their examination of the Controller's books. There are thousands more of the same character, and, when the public have duly examined the above, we will give them another batch.

Amateur Diplomacy.

Amateur diplomatists are among the curiosities of the Franco-Prussian war. Private persons have busied themselves with projects which have been supposed to belong exclusively to Governments, and have figured in the telegraphic reports as "negotiators" for an armistice or for peace. The brusque BISMARCK must sometimes have been sorely tried by visitors of this class. Without a semblance of authority, or a pretense of power to give effect to any purpose, they have gone on, happy in their own conceit, and perhaps happy also in the belief that they were really rendering some service to one or the other of the belligerents.

NAPOLEON in his sumptuous captivity, and EUGENIE in her exile, have been afflicted with negotiators of another class. It is not surprising that the more ambitious of those to whom the Empire gave distinction and wealth have been reluctant to regard its disasters as irretrievable. Influenced more by their interests and hopes than by the dictates of an honest judgment, they have fluttered around Wilhelmshoehe and Hastings alternately. The Empress, especially, has been the recipient of their attentions. Her ambition has been appealed to, and there is no reason to doubt that overtures have been made not wholly chimerical or unattractive. So far, it is alleged, she has been proof against temptation. Her opinion, as reported, is adverse to concessions involving a surrender of French territory, and nothing is known which justifies a belief that she has been in any manner privy in plots against the Republic or to negotiations dishonorable to France.

The tempters have not always been her former courtiers. A host of busy bodies have rushed to her with counsel. One Monsieur REGNIER has been conspicuous in this class, and the record of his endeavors, which, with an egotism that would be offensive in anybody but a Frenchman, he has published, may be accepted as illustrative of the peculiar diplomacy which the crisis has called forth. M. REGNIER is a nobody—that is, politically, financially or socially. He never had the good fortune to be presented at the Court of France. He evidently had a yearning after fame, however, and the overthrow of the Empire furnished him an opportunity. An enthusiastic Imperialist, he had little difficulty in persuading himself that the Republic ought not to have been born, or that, being born, it ought not to exist. He would have France and the world believe that the Napoleonic dynasty yet lives; and to give plausibility to the pleasant fiction, he insists that EUGENIE, instead of seeking refuge in England, should have transferred the Regency from the Tuileries to a French warship, whence might have issued decrees of the Empire. By this device, the guileless REGNIER thought, EUGENIE might yet baffle the Provisional Government and assert a right to settle terms of peace with the Prussian King.

M. REGNIER experienced difficulty where he least expected to meet it. EUGENIE refused to see him. A proposition that she should resume the rôle of Regent in the cabin of a French ship, should issue proclamations, rally adherents, and treat for peace,—elicited no further notice than a message by the mouth of an attendant lady. Sustained by ideas of his own importance, he persevered, and was finally rewarded with an interview. The Ex-Empress listened, but refused to be convinced. She declined to invest the amateur with any species of authority. A felicitous thought struck him. The Prince Imperial attached his autograph to some pictures of Hastings, and sent these to his dear papa. These pictures were M. REGNIER's credentials—the only ones he ever had. But he managed to see BISMARCK, who wrote his name under that of the Prince Imperial, and accorded permission to enter Metz. There M. REGNIER developed his plans to BAZAINE, who was not unwilling even then to play the traitor to the Republic. REGNIER went back to BISMARCK, who declined to talk further with a person clothed with no authority,—and then back to EUGENIE, who, like a sensible woman, allowed the officious Frenchman to doze into his native obscurity. He has emerged once more with his story, in print,—only to be talked of for a moment, to be laughed at and forgotten.

Clubs in New-York.

The final collapse of the "New-York Club," —from the windows of which the "young bloods" of New-York used to look down with calm superiority on the pedestrians in Fifth-avenue—has once more attracted attention to what is called the failure of clubs as social institutions in this City. It is said by some that New-Yorkers do not take kindly to club life. They are not what Dr. JOHNSON used to call "clubbable" men. They prefer to roam hither and thither in search of pleasure, rather than to spend their leisure hours in one particular place. Hence it is inferred that clubs in this City will never succeed to the same extent as they have done in some foreign capitals.

These ideas will not bear a moment's discussion. Whenever a club fails here, it is because causes have been at work calculated to bring any institution of the kind to its ruin, no matter where it happened to be situated. The New-York Club, for instance, was, a few years ago, one of the most popular places of resort for young men in the whole City. The rooms were excellent, and on a hot Summer's day it was the pleasantest place to dine in which could anywhere be found. The cool plash of the fountain, the stained windows which softened the glare of light, the quiet rooms, and the well-cooked fare, will long be remembered and regretted by those who knew the Club in its best days. The members at that time were tolerably well acquainted with each other, and formed a harmonious and most agreeable society. But eventually the usual "club-solvent" made itself felt. A spirit of cliquism prevailed. The worst of it was that the leaders of the clique were not among the most popular members of the Club. The members who were really entitled, if any were, to have a voice in the management of the institution, found a different class predominant. The subscription list fell off, and then, to complete the mischief, the proprietors of the building kept on raising the rent, until from $5,000 a year the price was increased to $25,000. This would have been a staggering blow for any club which was necessarily limited in numbers; but the institution could have changed its quarters, as it had done once before, and still bid defiance to time and landlords. But the internal dissensions were not favorable to this effort. When the pinch came, there was only disorganization to bear up against it—and now the New-York Club is to go the way of the "Athenæum," and some others whose history points pretty much the same moral.

All this, however, does not prove that clubs have struck no root in New-York. Look at the clubs which are well managed, and see how different is the story they tell. The "Union," in Fifth-avenue—take it all in all, the best Club in New-York—enjoys splendid prosperity. There are always more candidates for admission than there are vacancies—and this notwithstanding the fact that the rate of entrance fee and subscription has been largely increased. The members represent all classes of professional and "society" men, and there is no reason why the club should not last for generations to come. The "Manhattan," again, is still a flourishing Club, and can boast of the best cook in the town—always its great distinction. A dinner here is really a triumph of art, and the name of the cook ought to be inscribed in golden letters over the portals of the Club. The "Union League" has by far the finest rooms in the City, and is the only club which rejoices in sleeping apartments for the members, a bowling-alley, and really sumptuous strangers' dining rooms. The Managing Committee have also made this Club famous for its wines. The Century does not come strictly within the same category as the others, for it has no "restaurant"—and the "Blossoms" is too recent an introduction to enable us to say how it is likely to turn out. The "Travelers," and some few other clubs, are said to be doing "as well as can be expected."

Here, then, we have a list of clubs sufficiently large to satisfy anybody that there is nothing in the spirit of New-Yorkers adverse to club life. The Union, the Manhattan, and the Union League are thronged every night; and, indeed, wherever the management is thoroughly good, no difficulty is found in keeping the finances in proper order. No doubt the excellence of our public restaurants tends to render people more independent of clubs than they are in many foreign cities. DELMONICO is a formidable rival to the best of clubs. But still the fact is indisputable that a good club, carefully looked after in every department, is always successful. Only when it is mismanaged, or when some clique or other obtains possession of it, does it begin to droop. The failure of the New-York Club only proves that it is desirable for a club to get a long lease of its building, at a fixed rent, and that it never answers to allow a knot of members to carry everything their own way.

England's Family Alliances.

England suffers from entangling alliances of divers kinds. Traditions of foreign policy impose on her rulers the espousal of Turkey's pretensions as against the designs of Russia. She protests, and, in certain not impossible circumstances, must make up her mind to fight. A just regard for her own interests requires no such sacrifice. There is nothing in Turkey, its institutions or its people, that other Powers should be perpetually on the verge of trouble on its account, and there is nothing in the aversion of Russia to the Paris Treaty that should induce England to threaten war as the alternative of continued submission to the terms of the treaty. Turkey is not an ally worth fighting for on every trumpery occasion, nor is Russia so terribly inimical to the interests or manikind that its movements should be watched suspiciously and resented at the cost of bloodshed and devastation.

Bad as these entanglements are, they are ameliorable compared with others which have grown up under VICTORIA's reign. The "balance of power" is a fiction, but at least it touches the national pride. Emasculate as a species of insanity, but at any rate it implies the pluck and the instincts of patriotism. The Queen's family alliances have nothing of this sort to palliate them. It should be enough that the ever-taxed English people are compelled to make lavish donations, and to pay liberal annuities to every little Princess who goes abroad to be married, and to every beggarly princeling whom VICTORIA chooses for a son-in-law. But the thing is not allowed to end here. These family relationships very seriously influence concerns of State. England's most trusty ally was sacrificed rather than that "our dear FRITZ" should be offended. The whole breed of the late Prince Consort's relatives are more potent at Windsor than the genuine exponents of English feeling, which is outraged continually by the Queen's interference in State affairs, whenever German interests are touched, however tenderly. When a strong word might have done much to avert from France the suffering which has overtaken it and the humiliation that seems to be in store, VICTORIA was averse to its utterance. In the solitude of Balmoral she sought relief from the responsibilities of her position. When Russia constitutes itself the friend of Germany and flings defiance in the face of England, the Queen's zeal in behalf of sons-in-law and cousins impels her to interfere actively in opposition to the policy foreshadowed in GRANVILLE's dispatch. "Under no circumstances shall there be war," is the maxim with which the lady who occupies the English throne is credited. National humiliation may be the result of royal selfishness. The peace-at-any-price politicians are strengthened, and all Europe is notified that the Queen's family connections have more to do with England's foreign policy than her advisers or the people in whose name they speak.

This condition of affairs will not endure forever. If England is wise, she will not plunge into war with Russia for the sake of Turkey; but the decision, to be respected, must reflect the intelligent judgment of the nation—not the will of a Sovereign who cares for nothing but her precious family and their connections. The commercial policy of the last twenty years has not added to England's influence in the councils of Europe. If, now, the Queen be suffered to make private and personal feeling the standard of the nation's policy in foreign affairs, what will be England's position ten years hence?

Locomotives without Rails.

The settlement of the vast plains west of the Mississippi River, and the corresponding demand that will spring up for lines of communication traversing the great trunk railroads, suggest the attempt to employ steam carriages in those regions without incurring the heavy cost of rails. A country presenting vast level spaces, with little stone or low timber, offers the exact advantages for such a method of transit, which, if it be practicable at all, is most desirable. Of lines running east and west there manifestly will be no lack. But years may elapse before it will be safe to incur the expense of cross-roads cutting the main ones at right angles, and which in the meantime would be useful to considerable numbers of people. The question, then, arises whether in such cases horse-flesh may not be profitably superseded by steam without involving the outlay for rails and sleepers, excavations and embankments. It is true that the experiment has been tried before, and, although mechanically successful, has not been found—with perhaps one exception—to answer commercially. The conditions, however, have been, we conceive, less favorable to such a result elsewhere than they would be on the Western plains.

Efforts to introduce steam vehicles on common roads long preceded the introduction of railroads. The project was discussed, and attempts were made to realize it, even before the time of WATT. It was discovered in England that the chief impediment to success lay in the fact that the unavoidable great weight of the carriage caused its wheels to sink into some sorts of roads, and to slip on others. BOYDELL's machine sought to remedy this by an endless railway, as it was called; as the wheels, which were very large, revolved, short lengths of rail descended in front for the wheels to turn on. This, as might have been expected, proved far too complex and costly, and the invention came to nothing. A machinist named BRAY devised a similar but rather better engine; yet, although highly ingenious, it proved of no greater practical use than the other.

The best engine of the sort yet made is, we believe, that of Mr. R. W. THOMSON, of Edinburgh. In this the tires are made of bands of vulcanized India rubber about a foot wide and six inches thick. This soft and elastic material carries the weight of the steamer—about four and a half tons—without injury. The wheels do not sink into the road, and they pass over the surface stones without crushing them. Like many useful inventions, these tires closely resemble, if they were not directly suggested, by natural objects designed for a like purpose. The feet of the elephant and the camel, as is well known, have soft cushions which are much less damaged by hard roads than solid hoops are. Mr. THOMSON's carriage floats, as it were, on its flexible supports, neither sinking nor crushing as it proceeds, and consequently requiring far less power to propel it than if it had rigid tires. Experiment has shown, in truth, that it demands scarcely any more power for soft or loose roads than for well-paved streets. Among the performances of this engine, it drew a large wagon weighing, with its load of flour, ten tons, up a steep lane full of holes and ruts, and rising with a gradient of one in twelve. There is no jar in riding on the vehicle, and the sensation is described as being like driving over a smooth, soft lawn. After being in use some time, there was not the least appearance of wear on the surface of the tires. It ran with ease and security over fields where there were no roads, even when the surface was quite rough. This engine was built in 1867, and has been taken to Japan to be used for drawing trains of wagons between two ports.

The results of experiments with this invention have been verified by scientific authorities, and they go to show that the Thomson machine, or one constructed on the same principles, is what is best adapted to our interior plains. We are not ignorant that essays have been made by various inventors to produce an engine of like capacity in this country; but none of these has turned out to our knowledge practically available. No doubt some American mechanic can devise a machine that shall improve on the Edinburgh model, or at least be better adapted to our special needs. It certainly would prove of vast help to communication in thinly settled and level districts, and in these days, so constantly signalized by fresh triumphs of engineering, the advent of a successful locomotive without rails should not be far distant.

The City Debt.

The Controller's Committee of six having stated the amount of the funded debt of the City, after applying and deducting the amount of the sinking fund investments, to be $36,420,196 53, they remark as follows: "At the rate at which the redemption of this debt has been provided for during the period of the office of the present Controller, the whole City debt, as above, will be extinguished in less than twelve years."

Now, how much, if any, of the $36,420,196 53 of funded debt, as above, is payable from the sinking fund we are unable to state. But we know that the greater part of that sum is by law to be raised by the general annual Tax Levy, and we cannot doubt that if the revenues pledged to the sinking fund were correctly and fairly husbanded and kept invested for the benefit of the City, there would be ample means to retire every dollar of indebtedness payable from that fund within *five years*.

But whether five years, or twelve years, we say by all means let the fund now on hand be converted and applied, as far as it will go, to the redemption of the debt. If it be necessary to have any law passed to accomplish this, let no time be lost after the Legislature convenes next January.

MINOR TOPICS.

Col. STEBBINS and his fellow members of the old Central Park Commission will be much gratified to observe the continued attempts of the Ring papers to transfer the credit which rightfully belongs to them to the present Commission. Thus, a fountain ordered by the Ex-Commissioners has been recently completed, and Mr. TWEED's journal gives thanks to the Sweeny Commission for it. The Commissioners who made the Central Park what it is were not politicians, much less corrupt slaves of the "Ring," but all the honor of their work is now given to their successors, who have had no more to do with it than a thief has to do with the premises into which he breaks at night. The *World* calls the present Commission "abandoned villains"—rather a strong expression, but not much stronger than it used in February last, when it published an article through which the cry, "Let the Central Park alone," ran like a refrain to a ballad. "All New-York," it said, "rich and poor, high and low, busy and lazy, demands of the Senate" that it should "let the Central Park alone." But the "abandoned villains"—we are sorry to use such language, but Mr. TWEED's paper ought to know best—did not leave the Central Park alone, and now the *World* tries to persuade the public that they are the real Simon Pures, and the Stebbins Commission only impostors. This paper is so completely befogged about its own identity that it changes everybody else's. The Democratic members of the old Commission may well bless Mr. TWEED's organ.

This morning's dispatches add nothing to our positive information relating to the Eastern question. The reply of GORTSCHAKOFF to GRANVILLE's note is generally understood to be firmer than was anticipated, and, therefore, less satisfactory, but the apprehension of war has considerably abated. There seems as little real reason for confident assurances of peace now as for the panic a few days ago. Prussia is reported to have tendered her offices as mediator between Russia and the other Powers, but the basis of mediation is not stated, and the announcement itself is barely probable. From France the intelligence tells little more than the old story of movements and minor conflicts,—with some slight advantages on the side of the French troops.

As the "Nilsson performances" of oratorio seem likely to be repeated, perhaps it would be worth while for the managers to consider whether selections from these works would not form a far more popular entertainment than any complete example of one master. HANDEL's "Messiah" is a noble composition, but it heavily taxes the attention of even the greatest lovers of oratorio. Three or four of the choruses would be amply sufficient for most people at one time—especially when singers fare "assisted" by an execrable orchestra, playing neither with each other nor with the vocalists, as was the case last Friday at Steinway Hall. Then, if Miss NILSSON is determined to leave some of the finest soprano airs in the work to another singer, why attempt to present the entire oratorio? Mr. STERNDALE is too experienced a manager not to know that an artist may carry too far the principle of getting an inferior artist to act as a "foil." At any rate, it is to be hoped that the orchestra will improve by to-morrow evening. On Friday it was far inferior to the bands which play before the street processions of the Tweedies.

A number of car conductors have been found out in cheating their employers. Detectives were set to watch them, and discovered that they embezzled a certain percentage on almost every trip. This is the usual result of managing one's business on the plan of giving too much work and too little pay. Nothing, of course, can excuse dishonesty; but the general experience of mankind is, that if you grind down a man's pay below a fair standard, he will try to make up for it in other ways. The car conductors are expected to work for fifteen or sixteen hours at a stretch, in all weathers, for $6 or $7 per week. Men can be found to do the work at this price; but when the companies are defrauded they ought not to feel very much surprised. When our conductors and drivers are treated with as much consideration as our horses, these robberies will become less frequent.

We can recall no instance so illustrative of the power of economy to transmute poverty into wealth, as that afforded by the case of one of the assistant clerks of the Board of Supervisors, who, since 1861, on a salary of $1,500 a year, has managed to save up about $200,000, without dying of starvation. While we cannot sufficiently commend this brilliant example to everybody—because it would be sad for the City to have all its population economizing at one time, at this rate—yet it may encourage some poor, honest plodder to know just what $1,500 a year has been made to accomplish in nine years. The old proverb tells us that "What man hath done, man may do." But if the $1,500 clerks of our Board of Supervisors have done this kind of thing, and others may still be doing it without let or hindrance, there does not appear to be much room for wonder that the Supervisors themselves got so suddenly rich. For, if their subordinates could pick up $200,000 in crumbs from their table in eight years, certainly the "bosses" would be astonished at their own forbearance, if the *loaves* were not worth money by the million! BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is accredited with the remark that "economy is wealth;" but he lived in degenerate days, and never imagined that $1,500 a year could be made to yield a lavish living, and a surplus besides equal to $37,500 per annum. But such is life within the shadow of our City Hall.

Female footpads are among the revivals of the day. In former times women have been known to take to the road, but they generally kept clear of great cities. Now, however, they seem to be among the commonest features of New-York life. In Thirty-fifth-street, the other night, two "well-dressed females" went up to a man and deftly robbed him of his watch. He was too gallant to resist, but followed them into a house and demanded restitution of his property. He did not get his watch, but three shots from a revolver were fired at him instead. This trade is likely to be a very good one during the Winter. It is not probable that the Police authorities will allow it to be interfered with.

It is understood that there is now about ten million dollars in the hands of City Chamberlain BRADLEY belonging to the City and County Governments. Cannot some plan be devised to save, for the benefit of tax-payers, the interest on that large sum, the principal portion of which, under existing arrangements and management, goes for the benefit of the Tammany Ring? We are not informed whether any portion of the money above mentioned is deposited in the City Bank, of which Mr. MOSES TAYLOR is President. Perhaps the Astor Committee could enlighten us on the subject.

If theatres were properly constructed, there would very seldom be a panic at the sudden cry of "fire." In this respect, Mr. DAN. BRYANT has set an example which deserves to be imitated. His new theater in Twenty-third-street is so built that the whole place seems to open into doors at a moment's notice. It is said, and doubtless with truth, that no matter how crowded the building might be, it could always be emptied in three minutes. In this place of amusement, therefore, no one need dread being burnt alive. If the same care had been taken in all theatres, the history of such buildings would not be associated with so great a destruction of life as we now find in their records.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The changes of programme to be effected this evening will insure novelty at Wallack's and at Niblo's only. At the house first named "Caste" will be acted for the first time this season. At Niblo's "Hamlet" will be performed. The intended production of "Little Jack Sheppard" at Lina Edwin's is deferred until to-morrow.

NEW PRIMA DONNA.

Miss ROSE D'ERINA, whom the bills designate as "the Irish prima donna," is to give a grand concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next. The lady is referred to as possessing genius and as being accomplished in an exceptional degree. The published programme of the entertainment is unquestionably fitted to display all the gifts and talent claimed for her. Miss D'ERINA will sing STRADELLA's "Rich and Rare," MEYERBEER's "Robert toi que j'aime," GOUNOD's "Ou voulez-vous aller," a Spanish ballad by VERDIER, CHERUBINI's "Ave Maria," STEPHENSON's "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," the soprano's share of "La ci' darem," by MOZART, and two songs by LOVER. The selections do not lack variety, at all events. Miss D'ERINA will be assisted by Signori ROSCONI and FILIPPI and by Mlle. TEDESCO, a young violinist of whom report speaks very favorably. There is so great a need for acceptable sopranos in the concert-room that the newcomer's succession to the ranks, if she is worthy of her reputation, will be cheerfully greeted.

AID FOR FRENCH.

The members of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie are preparing a grand dramatic and musical entertainment, which will be given at the Fourteenth-street Theatre on Saturday next. The performance will consist of the comedietta entitled respectively, "Madame Bertrand et Mademoiselle Eaton," and "Les Marquises de la Fourchette," and of a miscellaneous concert. The rehearsals are progressing, we are glad to hear, under the supervision of M. PAUL JUIGNET, whose aid in affairs of the kind is not easily dispensed with, while the artists whose names follow have consented—several by permission of the authorities of the Grand Opera-house—to take part in the representation. These artists are Mmes. Hellier-Dossy, Suzanne Thal, Leydeker, Prudgam and Taillefer; and MM. Lefranc, Gaudias, Flamant, Prudgam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau and Gastigny.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

A dramatic and musical entertainment, by which Mr. HOWARD GLOVER, the distinguished composer, is to benefit, is to take place at Wallack's this week. We shall print the details hereafter....Mlle. JOSEFINA FILOMENO, violinist and pianist, has returned to this City.... There is a strong prospect that a Sunday concert of especial excellence will begin the coming week....We are assured positively that the rehearsals of Mr. E. P. MOORE's opera of "Moolla" are progressing....Mlle. ADELE, engaged for the Grand Opera-house, sails for this port on Dec. 3....Several dancerines engaged for the performances of the "Black Crook" are now on their way hither. Among them are Mlle. SALVIONI, Mlle. AUGUSTA SCHLEIN, and Mlle. JOSEPHINE INVERNEZZI....The new comedy of "Saratoga," to be speedily expressed at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, is from the pen of Mr. BRONSON G. HOWARD.

Obituary.

We have to record the death of Signor CARLO BASSINI, a musician well known in art circles here. Signor BASSINI died at Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, in his fifty-sixth year. His contributions to musical literature were, we believe, quite numerous, and his works on the culture and management of the voice enjoy a wide popularity.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons in the Churches of New-York Yesterday.

Social, Moral and Spiritual Obligations Shown.

Important Meeting in Behalf of City Evangelization.

SERMONS.

The Influence of the Holy Spirit—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at his church in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, took for his text the fourteenth and fifteenth verses of the fourth chapter of St. Luke—"And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about. And he taught in their synagogue, being glorified of all." After referring to the fact that of the first twenty-seven years of the Saviour's life hardly anything is known, while of the remaining three a full record of what he did in the latter is alone extant, he said that at the age of twenty-seven, however, Christ appears to have felt the influence of a new and stronger impulse than had ever moved him before. At this period began the extraordinary and Divine power that has since so astonished the world. And this sudden manifestation of Divine strength was not a thing of the moment, but remained with him until the end of his human life. There are some skeptics who have made this passage a ground of objection to the faith in Christ's divinity. How, they ask, can the Infinite receive augmented powers? To this it may be replied that Christ's life on earth was God manifest in and through the flesh, but it was the Divine circumscribed; it was not in its own full estate, but humbled and enthroned by the flesh, and at times well-nigh eclipsed. Therefore, he was subject to some portions of natural law; to the same law of growth and gradual development and the same general restrictions that all men are. He was a man made those conditions, and His experience pertook of all the experiences of men which do not imply sin but only limitation and weakness. The divine in His nature was obscured up to the time in question by the flesh, just exactly as the sun is at times by the clouds, which, though we see it not, continues to shine on. This new development of power enabled Him to do more work in the last twelve months of His ministry than He had done in all His previous life. Interesting as this fact is in the life of Christ, it becomes more so when applied to ourselves. At the time in question the adhesion of the disciples to the cause of Christ was at a very low moral state. Indeed, it is marvelous even to read how He selected men of such origin when there were undoubtedly some of the most talented men in Jerusalem who might have been secured for the work. Only in one instance do the disciples to be accounted for, namely, that they were good subjects to illustrate the power of Christianity personally. And how remarkably they served this end their subsequent history shows. But up till and even after the crucifixion of the Master, until the Spirit had descended upon them, they give no indications of having any clear apprehension of the real character of Christ than did Mordecai and Mary, other Jews of His day. Christ, however, Himself conscious of the power that was to be born of the Holy Ghost, charged the disciples that not only were they not to leave Jerusalem, but not to preach the word until the spirit had descended upon them. How the Spirit came upon these men, and the marvelous changes wrought by it, is told us in the Scriptures; but the important question that presents itself here is whether this manifestation by the Spirit was designed to be permanent in the Church or only given to meet the emergencies of those days? If, first, Mr. BEECHER, take the latter view of the case, and that such was the opinion entertained by the apostles themselves and the early Church, the Scriptures bear witness. At Ephesus we find Paul asking the converts who had been baptized into the Church whether they had received the Holy Ghost while they, in their turn, answered that they had not so much as heard whether there was a Holy Ghost at all or not. Men were allowed to be Christians in those days without being very orthodox. The fact, however, that this reception of the Holy Ghost was not a mere mental or internal operation is evidenced by the action of the sorcerer who went to Paul after having witnessed the effects that followed the laying on of the apostolic hands, and offered to give him money if he would inform her how the wonderous results were produced. And though the powers thus received have for many years been but rarely exhibited upon the earth, there can be but little doubt that men have lived, and doubtless live now, possessed of a portion, at least, of the apostolic power. WESLEY was a man of this kind, and the Roman Catholic Church has produced many men of a similar character, and may possibly possess some of them now. The power to work miracles naturally flows from Christianity. There is no violation of law in the working of a miracle; it is simply the subordination of the natural to the spiritual. The effect of Christianity is to exalt the spiritual; and until a man has felt its influence, he does not know even himself; he is a bundle of great possibilities unopened. Not only have there been individuals who have been possessed of these great powers, but there have been periods when they were possessed almost by the entire Church. They belong of right to all Christians. With us, as with the apostles, it requires but faith to remove trees and mountains. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER referred to the phenomenal conditions of the times, and stated that in his opinion man was just beginning to feel what was in him, and that the time would assuredly come when, under the influence of Christianity, he would more than realize the magnificent promises made by the apostles.

"Gladness and Gratefulness"—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached in Tremor's Lyric Hall yesterday morning, on the subject of "Gladness and Gratefulness." In the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, he said, it is written that Jesus took the cup and gave thanks. Last week, a day had been set apart and observed as a day of general thanksgiving. The custom, beginning in New-England, had spread from State to State until, according to proclamations from both State and national authorities, it was observed as a national observance. On that day the preachers had exhorted the people who had flocked to their houses of worship, to remember God's bountifulness with thanksgiving. It was characteristic of this thankfulness that it was neither hearty nor spontaneous, the ceremony is institutional and conditional. Such thanksgiving is sought, not as an occasion to express gratitude already felt, but to cultivate a gratitude not possessed. When the feeling is genuine, no proclamations are necessary to call forth an expression of it. This punctilious gratitude by direction of State means not that people are grateful, but that they are not. The side look given toward the poor on such occasions confesses, too, that this thankfulness is considered a kind of payment, while it carries with it the admission that all around us are permitted to exist, thousands of men, women and children who, without clothes, food or shelter, are only that they permitted to come forth and solicit that their needs be supplied. It is a peculiarity in the life of Jesus, that thankfulness occupies no place. With a poet's eye, He must have had a keen sense of the wealth and beauty of the world in which he lived. He who could see God in the sunlight, the delicate flower and even the poorest blade of grass, with what raptures must he have beheld the sun rise over the hills of Nazareth, and scatter his golden rays over the plain as he descended behind the western mountains. Yet he never gave thanks—never uttered a word of gratitude. As yet, He had before Him a grand career, over which no cloud of doubt had arisen. In the full vigor of manhood, with all and all over Him to do, he saw with unmingled delight the spread of new ideas, and the fading away of oppression from the land. In those days He was gladly heard. He was the favorite of the country. He was a welcome to the names of the people, and little children stamped lovingly on His knee to obtain His blessing. He could go to the mountains and speak words of wisdom to eager and wondering multitudes, or go out upon the Sea of Galilee and command the reverence of the hardy fishermen, as He calmed the boisterous waves, yet did this buoyant young man utterance no expression of thankfulness. The Lord's prayer contains no sentiment of gratitude, though the only form of prayers He has left. It was uttered probably when life was gathering its darkness around Him. On but two occasions has He given expression to the feeling. When He failed to reach the ear of the wise men He thanked God that He had hidden those things from the wise and great and revealed them unto babes. It was no great thing to return thanks for, that He had failed by His messenger to reach the men in the government seat of the country. Again on that evening of sorrow, when the foot of the betrayer were heard in the distance, with nothing but the cross before Him, He took the bread (the emblem of His broken body) and the wine (His blood) and gave thanks; and for what? It is not for us to surmise for what it is not for us to divine the thoughts of a great soul under such circumstances. Thanks, in truth, is overdone, overworked. Unthankfulness is not the vice, the guilt, it is branded by preachers. He would make a plea for those who have not succeeded in feeling the utter benignity of God. There are people who profess to say on this subject, "Wait till God asks for thanks, then it is time enough to give them." They would not have God supper as he who holds before the petted dog a piece of meat and bids him speak for it. God gives to the rocks, insensible ground. He gives to the ignorant who do not know how to thank Him, to the stupid who do not know, to the ungrateful and the ill-tempered who fling His gifts back in His face, and to those who misuse His bounty. He says, "Take, I ask no thanks." It seems, indeed, something insulting to Deity to offer Him thanks, lest our failure of gratitude should cause His benefit to fall. Mercy is little mercy when it is to be begged by gratitude, and bestowed impatiently to the recipient, "There, there, take it and go away." We could think of God sitting above the storms, and looking on and disgusted at the heaving to this ruffled surface, raised from those who feel not a single thrill of gladness, but are urged to fling Him incense giving them none. The ingratitude could say, "More I am or the worse. It was my choice of mine to be or not to be, to be born in one country or another, handsome or ugly, rich or poor, master or slave. God made me. By his providence I was placed here with desires for wealth, dress, fine houses and high position. Have I not a claim for the satisfaction of my desires? When I ask Heaven for bread shall I be given a stone? If I made a being with such desires I would be bound in honor to supply those desires." I say man has an enormous claim on Heaven. If one of the conditions of man's being was a thankful heart, why was he not given a thankful heart. The argument cannot be met. When all has been said, the ungrateful than has the best of the argument. And may it not be said on the contrary, that immutable, always the greatest of human natures? There is such a thing as the noble discontent of great souls. If man were a tiger or a lion, he might be grateful for food, or a barbarian, for strength of limb; but, as he is made with reason and a soul, he cannot be contented with these things. What is that the Infinite is create cattle upon a thousand hills, to cause the grain to grow, and shall he see give the creature, made in his own image, a crust of bread? There is something like irony in asking man to thank God for this. Afterwards more in the strain, in which the preacher claimed that gratitude was spontaneous and natural only when some unexpected, special, or extraordinary benefit, act of preservation, or deliverance from sorrow or peril was experienced, he concluded by saying that spiritual gifts were those deserving the thanks of a human soul, and, as Americans, our special theme of thankfulness should be the possession of womanhood and manhood, and the glorious prerogative of working out our own destiny.

The New-York Port Society Mariners' Church—Thanksgiving Services—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy.

Last evening, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, interesting thanksgiving services were held. They consisted of prayer, the singing of appropriate hymns, and addresses by the pastor, by Rev. Mr. JONES, a former pastor, and others. At the morning service there was a large attendance. The pastor preached from the following text, being a portion of the sixteenth verse of the sixth chapter of Jeremiah: "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." He commenced his discourse by explaining what was meant by the way, which he said was the straight and narrow path, and the only way to happiness and heaven. All human beings are travelers, and they are rapidly pressing on to an eternity. The rapidity is greater than most persons are aware. And then his hearers should think of the changes which are constantly taking place. No one occupies the position he did ten years ago—or even one year ago. The great mass of people are interested only in the journey. They do not, seem to think anything in regard to the end. Men of business in this great City do not appear to consider that they are passing swiftly from this transition state to another. Some, no doubt, do think, but they say, "we have no time to attend to these things." The preacher said that recently he had had an interview with a very wealthy and enterprising gentleman of this City, who said that if he were to give his heart to God and unite with the Church it would materially interfere with his business. Such a man was very much to be pitied. He was pursuing a single thing, journey of life, amassing wealth by millions, and yet making no preparation for the higher and holier state of existence. A heathen, or even an infidel, would, no doubt, be much better off. The imperative duty of the ministry, he said, was to lift up a standard, to launch the Mission of immortality, and to direct the wanderer in the right path. "Stand in the way" is the exhortation of the text. It means look away, stand away from the paths of vice and sin, and enter the narrow way which leadeth to life eternal. One of the Indian traditions of the Great Spirit of faith. The word of God must be believed before we can expect men to walk in the true way. The speaker said that very often, when men came to him inquiring the way to be saved, he not only gave them the answer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," but often he had to come down to his own personal experience. He found that was the best way sometimes to reach men's hearts. Men must believe in God's word if they would be saved. True, some idea of God may be gleaned from the works of nature, but some things could never have been learned except through Divine revelation. Christ must be believed in as He is represented in the Bible. His birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension must be pondered and fully indorsed in the heart. No one is entitled in regard to the salvation. Surrender, he always heard, an important element of repentance. He knew it was very hard for most men of the world to say, "I have done wrong and I am sorry for it." It was hard even for Christians to say this sometimes. Men would sooner be willing to give thousands of dollars, make a trip to Europe—do almost anything rather than say "I have done wrong." Another thing which men ought to do who propose entering the narrow way, is, make a public profession of religion—join with some religious organization. The language of the Saviour is, "Come out from the world and be separated from it." No one ought to expect to be carried to Heaven on "flowery beds of ease." In conclusion the speaker exhorted his hearers to enter upon the way spoken of in the text, and steadily pursue it to the end of life. It was he said, a good and safe way. It was the way ever desired for mortal man. This was the only way whereby any one could find rest for his soul. The darkness and joylessness of a sinner's death were described by the reverend gentleman in eloquent language, and the exhortation to a life of true piety was listened to with the closest attention.

This Church is under the care and direction of the New-York Port Society. It is not denominational in its character, and in this respect it differs from all other church or missionary organizations. The Church have for their object the benefit of mariners. It was established fifty-three years ago. It has two missions connected with it, one at the corner of Water and Dover streets, and the other at No. 278 West-street. Mr. MURPHY, the pastor, has occupied the pulpit for about seven years.

The Young Man for the Times—Second of Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell's Course of Lectures.

Rev. Dr. W. W. NEWELL delivered the second lecture of the course to young men upon "The Young Man for the Times," at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, last evening. He took his text from Luke, second chapter and fifty-second verse: "And Jesus increased in favor with God and man."

This was said of Jesus, Dr. NEWELL said, while he was a young man. Above all other men, he was the young man for the times. His credentials were his actions. The young man in these times must have an unimpeached reputation; he must be what he seems to be, and must seem to be what he is. First, what is essential to a good reputation? Second, what is the work of a good name? Riches are not essential to a good reputation; character is. Moreover, a good name is essential to a good reputation. Humility and a good heart will insure manners. It is essential to a good name that he must be a good man. Industry is essential. Relying on God, and yourself; a place and a home in the sanctuary is essential. So is charity; so is temperance. A solid, substantial reputation needs a combination of all these virtues. Solomon said that it is better to choose a good name than have great riches. A true reputation is valuable to a young man as a help to business prosperity. Sterne integrity will command a premium, even in this City. Do you know a man in this City, continued the preacher, who lives in a palatial residence and drives his four-in-hand, and parades his company of men in bright attire upon the noted streets? It is said that he exhibits his prostitutes, also, in broad daylight; that he tampers with Judges and legislators; that he keeps stockholders from their dues, and that widows and orphans, and men in this country and in Europe execrate his name. Young man, would you take that man's name and reputation, and character, for all the money that he can command? Never, never. No, not for all the millions of this magnificently opulent City. No, I would not live on villainy and risk my reputation though I might command the treasures of the earth and be proclaimed the Emperor of the world. And yet, young man, if you practice small thefts you carry within you the disposition of a thief, a scoundrel, a robber, and God only knows how soon you will be one. Think of selling your conscience, risking your fair name, selling yourself to the devil for a few pennies a day. Will it pay? No. Resolve to-night to be honest, to take care of your reputation, seeking first of all the favor of God. Then you are ready to serve your race, to live for your age.

The Day of Judgment—Lecture by Rev. Father Wayrick at the Redemptorist Church, Corner of Hicks and Warren Streets, Brooklyn.

Rev. Father WAYRICK, of the Redemptorist Church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, lectured last evening on the Day of Judgment. The reverend gentleman remarked that on the commencement of the religious season of Advent, the church had wisely considered that this subject was peculiarly appropriate for careful thought. Yet there was hardly any reason for the feelings of fear and anxiety with which it was generally regarded. With respect to the place and time when the Judgment was to occur, there was a variety of opinions, principally founded on fortuitous and conjecture. It was generally supposed that it would take place in the valley of Jehoshaphat, but to him it appeared the Scriptural expression in the resurrection means the entire universe. There had been fanatics in our time who foolishly predicted the advent of that day, and pretended having special revelations concerning the matter, but their speculations came to naught, and in the end they were laughed at by all sensible men. He referred to the signs which would chronicle the approach, such as great commotions, "wars and rumors of wars," and explained that such conflicts as at present existed in Europe, had frequently taken place, and would not be supposed to be those pointed to in the Bible. There will be wars, but the war foreseeing the judgment will be a universal war—war all over; and who could say whether there may not be wars of opinions and conflicts of human measures as well as the echoes of the cannon. Jesus spoke of want of faith as one of the symptoms, but it was a great mistake to imagine there was no faith in the world now. Though many countries had apparently lost the faith, it had, nevertheless, remained in the hearts of the people, and perhaps at no period of the history of the Church had it been so firm and universal. True, the Church had not in our day the great saints who flourished in ancient times, but if the same condition of things existed, if Catholicity was tried in the same crucible of persecution, he was sure there would be quite as many martyrs, in proportion, as there were then. There was a great deal of uncharitableness in the world. Yet charity was never so well organized as it is now. In its private state, Catholicity was distinguished for the bright light of charity exhibited in the actions of its individual members which tended so much to the advancement of the family; but these noble instincts of charitable purposes erected by Catholics throughout the entire world in our time propagated and would keep it alive forever. The speaker reverted to the prophecy with regard to the coming of Antichrist and the events preceding the final judgment, and said that in the past, when there had been such rapid strides forward, when great events succeeded each other with such startling rapidity, none could entertain the remotest idea of how near or how distant it may be. Yet far remote or close at hand, as Christians it was their duty to prepare for the coming of the Saviour. Let us be judged, they could look forward to a blissful prospect as their reward.

Rev. Thomas C. Preston on the Temporal Power of the Pope.

Rev. Father PRESTON delivered the first of the series of Advent lectures in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Eighth-street, before a very large congregation last evening. The services commenced with vespers, after which the reverend Father proceeded with his discourse, taking for his text the first seven verses of the thirteenth chapter of Romans on subjection to magistrates. He referred to the present position of the Holy Father, and said that it excited the sympathy of the entire Catholic world, and said that he proposed to give his congregation a history of the events of the past few weeks, and in addition to show what was necessary by the temporal power of the Spiritual Pontiff. He did not, he said, desire that he should be a great power, but only that he should have a certain territory wherein he should be in supreme power. We cannot see how it is possible for him to exercise his power if he be subject to any earthly potentate. Why interfere with this high office. This Government has set apart a portion of the United States wherein it can have supreme control. The people of the District of Columbia have never complained. If this is true of a country made up of sovereign States, how much more it is of one country. Moreover, there are nations alien to each other. We, of course, take the Catholic view of this question. The Catholic religion girdles the globe which cannot be said of any other religion. There is no difference of opinion among Catholics on the subject, and there are not any differences on such questions. The decrees of the Church for bid it. The reverend Father read from the Syllabus in support of his propositions. Whoever maintains contrary opinions cannot be a Catholic. This may be arbitrary, and is so. Truth is arbitrary, and is so. The Catholic can maintain an opinion opposed to the temporal power of the Pope. The events of our own day have not occurred before in the history of the world. The Italian nation has seen fit to make an attack on the States of the Church. It is true that the action of the Church from shielding by the existence of the States of the Church, but under pretense of Italian unity the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL has been guilty of robbery. Early in the history of the present Pope he was compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land. In 1849 an attack was made upon the grand patrimony of the Church by the French Emperor, and this section was wrested from the Supreme Pontiff. The Holy See never ceased to protest against this invasion of its rights, and he holds that the original States are his to-day present day. The Holy Father remained in Rome, and was maintained there by the bayonets of the French Emperor. He had a little army of his own, but when NAPOLEON was dethroned VICTOR EMMANUEL took the opportunity to invade the States of the Church, notwithstanding the fact that he had pledged himself to the contrary. The reverend Father announced that the new church would be ready for occupation by Christmas, and it was decided that the confessionals should be as liberal as possible.

The Brotherhood of Christ—Sermon by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, rector of Grace Church, preached last evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-street, Sixth-avenue, the first of a course of lectures for "Young Men." The church was densely crowded, but the class for whom the sermon was intended was conspicuously absent, half of those present being ladies and the remainder, with few exceptions, gentlemen of mature years. The reverend gentleman took for his text part of the fourteenth verse, first chapter of the Book of Proverbs: "Cast in thy lot with us, and let us all one purse." He said that the life of the ministry was one of comparative seclusion; that they were excluded from the pathway of ambition and worldly pursuits. After all, ministers were but men; but God had chosen them as his servants to preach the Gospel, and, like WOLSEY, their duty was to utter warning against ambition—worldly ambition, which led them from the true Church of Christ. The text might be construed as affording some kind of justification for the various associations which exist among men. They join together in one common office, and it was instinctive in every human breast for association of some kind; individualism seeks to lose itself in association. We are not shrewder than our ancestors in this respect. We have associations for bad ends in science, philosophy, and even in religion, and our homes are at the mercy of a joint stock company. Does religion freeze this principle of association? No. On the contrary, Christ bids men to enter into his fraternity, and the Christian man who does so sets to work to utilize the instincts of human nature. The early acts were conspicuous for convolutions and brotherhoods; they had all things in common. In those days which nothing, before or since, has rivaled. The Church has always formally possessed of a spirit which drawn everyone to her fold. She, and she alone, is competent to form the association which all man shall join; she has the machinery to do it, and she bids you come and cast in your lot among her children, for with the true brotherhood of the Church of Christ Christ was present, secures hungers and desires. He watches with an utterable longing and anxiety our entry into His brotherhood, and He bids us say to you that His companionship is freely given, a free fellowship which all should freely partake. Your will and friendship and true fellowship within the brotherhood of God, and such brotherhood will bind you to Christ himself, and the soul rose up alone and unprovided, it only exchange one divine society for a nobler one. Those earthly circles can be what was meant when small and feeble. All the elsewhere of the race cannot put off that enemy, death. He hoped that to-night many would enroll themselves members of the brotherhood of Jesus. The world was full of mutual benefit societies. There were ten thousand rival societies into which they were invited to cast in their lot. He asked what they were doing to help the Church of God. Christ pleads with wonderful condescension for us to join His brotherhood; and we should stretch forth our hands to draw some erring brother into a better sphere, some sick child, some sufferer, some tempting sister. It is for this we are privileged to become members of the brotherhood of Christ.

The Kind of Piety Needed in Cities—Sermon by Rev. Orson D. Ross, D. D.

As previously announced, Rev. Dr. ROSS preached last night on the kind of piety needed in cities, with special reference to the needs of New-York in this particular. His discourse was based on Philippians fourth chapter and twenty-second verse: "All the saints salute you, chiefly they that are of Cæsar's household." This, he said, is a very remarkable and suggestive passage of Scripture, and showed that there were saints in Cæsar's household, and catching the spirit of the saints, that the Lord everywhere, they sent greetings to their brethren at Jerusalem. To rightly appreciate the qualities required to be a saint in Cæsar's household in those days it must be understood who was the Cæsar. He was NERO, the tyrant, whose name is synonymous with the most fiendish cruelties and outrages the heart of man conceive or the hands of man execute. It was he who destroyed his own mother, fired the City of Rome, covered the Christians with coats of pitch, and then set fire to them, so that they became torches to light the city, or covered them with skins and made them the prey of wild beasts. And he continued these persecutions until the populace was aroused to sympathy with the martyrs, and they saw that the persecutions were continued to gratify a depraved paramour, thirst for human blood, and not because the city was in any danger from the Christians. To be a saint in such a place, and at such a time, was to be truly heroic. It was no child's play to be a Christian when a profession of faith in Jesus might be the signal for persecution and death. There are many Neros still in the world, who make Christian men's knees shake. Popular opinion, the love of fame, of power, of money are the Neros of today. But there are now, as of old, saints in CÆSAR'S household, who make duty the first object of life—the incorruptible incorruptible the faithful unchanging, the pious women, the Christian youth—three are the saints in CÆSAR'S household today. The character of the temptations that assail Christian character in cities were then pointed out—the grog-shops, the gin-palaces, the hotels, the gambling saloons spread out on every corner and in the most attractive manner. These are continually luring young men away from the walk of a consistent Christian life, and it needs such faith and such grace as the saints in CÆSAR'S household possessed, to hold fast to one's Christian integrity. A special degree of power and faith in God is required to uphold the manhood of Christian life in great cities. There is wanted an uncompromising style of piety that will make no agreement with any sin. He (the preacher) felt that there is a necessity in this day to warn Christian men not to lie and steal. They do both. They misrepresent both in form of speech and in fact. It is not necessary to do anything false or to put one's hand in a till to be a liar or a thief. Many men whose names stand high in community, if their real characters were understood and known they would be branded as scoundrels. Illustrations were then given of Christian men seeking office, wealth, fame, by resorting to unchristian methods, and becoming meaner than the meanest. Malfeasance in office was also referred to. The ethics of the New Testament are very strict. They go down to the inmost thoughts of the heart. Dishonesty is to be shown in the sale of goods or the transaction of any business, the withholding of whatever men have a right to know is stealing and lying. He (Dr. Ross) had never been able to get into his mind respect for men who cannot pay their debts and pay them when they are due. The kind of piety needed in great cities must be free from sympathy with worldliness in spirit or in practice. It must cut loose from the maxims and principles of the world around. It is lamentable to behold how the places of power in the State and nation are filled with bad men, and how hard it is to find Christian men in them. The reverend gentleman referred to the fact that there is no religion in Washington than in any city in the country. He knew whereof he spoke, and he gave incidents illustrating it. But the piety needed in great cities must be laborious as well as uncompromising. There must be in it a benevolent desire to save the lost. This is essential to any Christian character. A Christian is Christ's man, and so should do as Christ did. When, as citizens of a great city like this, we are endeavoring to save others, we are also working with our own salvation. We are working out the kind of Christian character God pity the heathen of New-York. If Paul's spirit was stirred within him, as he beheld the City of Athens wholly given to idolatry, what would he say and how would he feel could he see New-York, and behold the moral wreck that is all around us, but from which we are so hardened as to hear it. It is a lamentable fact that after 1,800 years of gospel preaching, there are yet six out of every ten persons in the world who have never heard of Christ, and not more than one in ten is nominally Protestant. Even in Christian Great Britain and Ireland, the Christian population are practically heathen, and not more than one-eighth are in any proper sense Christian people. In London, with a population of 3,000,000, there are church sittings for less than 1,000,000, and in New-York, with 900,000 inhabitants, there are sittings for but 300,000. If our any church Sabbath morning all who could reasonably attend church should resolve to do so, we should need 450 more edifices to accommodate them. And this is Christian New-York. The remedy for this municipal religious destitution is found only in the aggressive life of Christianity. You are the salt of the world, you are the salt of the earth. Christ allowed the temple of Jerusalem to be torn down so that not one stone remained upon another, but he built up in its stead living temples all around, and now he calls upon those living temples to go everywhere throughout the World. This work must be left wholly to the ministry. The infant church at Jerusalem, scattered by persecution, "went everywhere preaching the Word." And if the world is to be converted to God, Christian men and women must scatter the truth. No other truth monopolized by one class of men, and this should not be. God wants the message of peace through Jesus Christ published by every man and every woman, and in almost the closing words of the sacred Scriptures it is written, "Let him that hearest, say come." Did every Christian do his duty in this regard, in four years New-York would be converted, and in seven years the world would be brought to Christ, and the living generation would rejoice in it. The piety of cities should also be genial, loving, cheerful, forgiving, partaking of the Master's spirit. Stringent, stiff, puritanical religion never served a man, much less CÆSAR'S household. Christ not as an example. Though compelled to burrow the streets of Rome and to bury themselves there in its catacombs, not a single word of reproach is found on any of their monuments. Such needs to be the piety in these days in cities—circumspect, looking around to see the path in which it should walk, and to avoid the appearance of evil. Were it men's lives or limbs that were in danger in this great City, how earnestly and anxiously our City Fathers would warn us, but because it is mere morals and souls they have not a word to say.

How to Get to Heaven—Discourse by Oliver Dyer.

Mr. OLIVER DYER lectured last evening at Steinway Hall, in the regular Swedenborgian course. His text was:

"He that believeth on Him is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."—John iii., 18.

Mr. DYER began by calling attention to the fact that it is a belief in the name of the only begotten Son of God which is here made a condition of salvation. That word name, he said, is the pivot of the whole thing. Now let us see what a name really is—what the essence is which is cooked up in that word. When we say that a man has a good name, what do we mean? Do we not mean that he has shown, by his life, that he has certain qualities of mind and heart which make us have faith in him? In Scripture, name means the essential qualities of the thing named. The name of the only begotten Son of God, means His essential qualities. It is belief in the essential qualities of anything which saves us as to that thing, and on which enduring happiness is based. Take the case of a lover. Suppose that instead of loving his betrothed for her essential qualities of mind, and heart, and soul, he loves her for her beauty and her fortune, and marries her for them, and then they cool away, what then will become of the love that was founded on them? That will, of course, fade away also. When the foundation goes the whole structure will go with it, and the lamp of love will be extinguished amid the ruins. How true case is let faithless husbands, unloving wives, neglected children, and the Courts of Indiana tell. But take the case of a lover who loves and marries a woman for her name, in the Scriptural sense of that word—that is, for her essential qualities of heart and mind, and who loves them the same in autumn. Then marriage will withstand all the vicissitudes of time. Beauty and fortune and health may fade away, but the name they found each other for when they were lovers, and that is what they will love each other for forever. What is the name of the only begotten Son of God? Not in any mystical or symbolic sense, but as we understand it, just as we understand the name of Washington or FRANKLIN—that is, in the way, by the life led on earth, and the personal history which the record bears of him. He is called a lamb—the Lamb of God, symbolizing innocence and purity. He is also called the Lion of the tribe of Judah—a symbol of that courage which is born of love, and when predicated of the Lord it means the divine courage, which is born of divine love, and what other courage is equal to that born of love even in a common woodly sense? Illustrations of the meaning and importance of Hebrew names were here given, and it was then shown that the names in all cases express the essential qualities of the persons or things named. And is it not becoming apparent he asked, that it is faith in or reliance on the name, that is to say, on the essential qualities of things even in this world which never so been and secure our welfare and happiness if they be assured at all. If our country is in peril, and the enemy is battling come up quick from the valley, and we know not what tale the whispering lightning will tell us next. Oh, how we pray God that we may have a son of the tribe of Judah down there, born in some patriotic Bethlehem, who shall save the house of the dear old fire-side in such manner that, without a stripe effaced or a star blotted out, it shall forever wave in triumph over the land. And suppose that to that stripe and those stars the sea which is now so terribly humiliated beneath the foot of the invader, he, the old NAPOLEON, to whom never came that hour of defeat he believed, could come back, triumphant over death and the grave, as the great captain of our salvation, in whose name we most believe, did come back, what a spectacle of the power of faith in a name would be exhibited to mankind! Way, under the inspiration of her faith in what that name symbolized, France would wildly rally round her old christian, from Strasbourg to Marseilles, from the sea to the Apennines, and at least make an effort to hurl the invader from its soil without fear of the admiration of the world. That's what a name is, and that's what it is to believe in a name. And now, so far as all that is faithful, and true, and competent, and trustworthy, is concerned, what name is there under Heaven that can be compared with the name of the only begotten Son of God? What is the name—the qualities of the only begotten Son of God that we know Him by? How is He revealed to us in His life? If we can only understand that so as truly to believe in His name we need understand nothing else, for then we shall know just as truly how to get to heaven. Mr. DYER then described the qualities and excellences of character of Jesus Christ, His miracles and teachings while on earth, and then urged a following of His example. A series of citations from Scripture were taken to show the relation between faith and prayer to the name of the only begotten Son of God. "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, then am I in the midst of them. Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name that will I do. If ye shall ask anything in My name I will do it." Other scriptures were next quoted in answer to the question, "Where is heaven?" to show that it is a state or condition of the soul, and not a place. To be in heaven is to be in perfect accord and harmony with the Lord's will, to love the Lord, and our neighbors as ourselves. This is the spirit of heaven; He fills all the heavens with His love and his truth, and if we do not love Him and love good and love truth we should be miserable where such influences reign on every hand. And so he says if we would enter into life, that is, if we would be happy, we must keep His commandments and do His will. And now, as we understand what a name really is, and that the Lord is in us through His name, that is, by virtue of His essential qualities, we see that our name must be made like His name before the two can coalesce in that union which makes heaven. He then showed how indifferent men in this City seem to be about the importance of having one's name blotted out of the book of life. The lecture closed with an exhortation to be careful of our name. The audience was very large.

The Dutiful Son—Sermon by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Yesterday morning Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON preached at the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, before a congregation which crowded the edifice in every part, taking as his text the words, "Son thou art always with me, and all I have is thine." After calling attention to the beauty and pathos of the parable of the Prodigal Son, in which the words of the text occur, he said that the meaning of the parable had been interpreted in various ways. Some thought that the Jews and Gentiles were exemplified under the guise of the two sons. The Jews were now more prodigal than the Gentiles, nor the Gentiles than the Jews. As he understood it, the parable, like many others in the New Testament, as those of the pieces of silver and the lost sheep, over the recovery of which the owner rejoiced more than over the nine that had not gone astray, was intended to show that the repentant sinner may always return to God, and that he will always receive a welcome out of the abundance of His never-dying love. The human mind cannot conceive any love more ardent, more unselfish, more pure, or more enduring, than that of a parent for his child, and, consequently, the love of God for his creatures is always exemplified by that of a father for his children. The question is often asked, he said, "Are not the prodigals?" To this he answered emphatically "No." If the majority of Jewish children had been prodigals then the succeeding generations would have become extinct, and if, at the present time, the majority of our young men should be prodigals, we might bid farewell to the hope of seeing any of our Christian institutions flourish. He denied, therefore, the assertion that we are all prodigals. Children well brought up seldom become prodigals, or addicted to vice. If the first twenty years of a man's life were spent without particular notice in criminal indulgence, he might look forward to the remainder of his days unstained by the commission of any offence against morality. Every sensible man endeavored to make his child as virtuous as possible, knowing that in these earlier teachings lay his safeguard against temptations in the world. Such duty, it is true, was more difficult to make a young man who is merely moral, religious, than one who is leading a wicked life. This was preposterous. All would remember the Washington movement which took place some years ago. One of all those supposed to have fornicated, drunk, and lied, was taken from the rolls and returned to them, and those who knew the secrets of our temperance societies were aware of the fact that two out of every three return to their old habits, and one out of every three returns never to be reclaimed. The best safeguard against evil habits was moral training in the home. Some men often said, "Oh, we can shake off these habits whenever we like." No doubt they could, but the difficulty was that whenever a young man became addicted to vicious habits he seldom or never liked to get rid of them. The reverend gentleman concluded with an earnest appeal to parents to watch over their children.

Discourse of Rev. W. H. Butler—A Colored Clergyman's Views on the Benefits of Education, and the Rights of the Negro to Equal School Privileges.

Rev. W. H. BUTLER, one of the most eloquent and highly cultivated negro clergymen in the country, delivered a very interesting discourse on education, last evening, at the Ebn M. E. Colored Church, corner of Bleecker and Tenth streets. The church was densely crowded. Many of the congregation were white, and great attention was given to the eloquent remarks of Mr. BUTLER. He selected his text from Proverbs, eighteenth chapter and fifteenth verse: "The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge, and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge." He introduced his discourse by reflecting on the great benefits education bestows in the affairs of the world. An American writer, in a work on education, says: "Society is a machine, and may be considered, first, a material one, and secondly, a political and social one." Society is a great co-operative institution, in which each one in the community has some part to perform. Both the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, consciously, and sometimes even unconsciously, work together in keeping the great machine of society in constant motion. The vast mercantile establishments of the country could not be carried on for a single day without the united efforts of brain and muscle. The latter, indeed, forge the tools by these above works on from day to day and from year to year, and with the pick and the shovel add to the enormous wealth of a Fisk or a VANDERBILT. He is satisfied to work and toil on in the ignoble channel, caring little for the future or long for his present wants being supplied. But educate this rough son of toil and he begins to think his labor becomes intelligible, and he seeks for a share in the profits of the undertaking to which his energies are devoted. Now, a thought follows every blow of the pick. He no longer stands alone, and an educated labor refuses to his own benefit as well as that of the capitalist. He knows, he said, a Scotchman and an Englishman, both skilled laborers. The former spends a portion of his salary in purchasing books and most of his leisure time is their perusal, while the latter remained in ignorance, and was generally found, when not at work, in the tavern. As a result, the family of the former rose to influence and respectability, while that of the latter remained in poverty and misery. The speaker said, finally, the chief preservative of man, and can never fulfill its noble functions unless judiciously cultivated by discipline. If public education be neglected the land will swarm with beggars, crime will increase unchecked, her terrible ravagers, the poor will become poorer, the rich richer, the few will find a home in the palace, and finally, the very pillars of liberty herself will be overthrown. If they would appreciate the advantages of education let them compare the New-England States with South Carolina. Though the latter possesses a more favorable climate, a more fertile soil, and more extensive rivers, it has never been able to reach the wealth, importance and prosperity of the former, because of the want of a general diffusion of knowledge. New-England possesses an influence among her people, education is the best preventive against pauperism, crime and immorality. Education and only education is the individual, and the community, just as the best safeguard for the nation. The best voters are those into whose minds the light of knowledge has been poured. If the colored people had been more generally educated as many of their would not have been led astray at the late elections throughout the country by artful politicians. It was on these sentiments as a matter of the greatest moment to seek for that true freedom which the cultivation of the mind alone bestows. Without this, their political freedom will not avail them for long when true manhood is tested. In spite of the calamities through which the negro has passed, statistics prove that the colored population of the South has increased one and one-eighth per cent over the white in the last ten years. There are at present in the United States 5,000,000 of colored people, of whom 1,000,000 are voters. The manner in which both political parties have lately been propitiating them proves their importance. How necessary therefore, that that they should be educated, to enable them to exercise the power which the ballot gives them. He, once said, he said, to be able to tell them that the negro was everywhere thirsting for knowledge. Time will prove that to the mind there is no barrier. Prejudice

THE WAR-TRACT.

From Metz to Rouen Through the Occupied Departments—The Mecklenburg Under Prussian Management—The German Post-Office Arrangements—The Captured French Generals at Stuttgart—Bourbaki's Head-Quarters at Lille.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUEN, France, Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

There is not wanting much to observe and much to interest the observer in a trip from eastern France, via Strasbourg, down the Rhine to Cologne, and from there through Belgium to Normandy. But just now this is a very complicated tour, and embraces nearly all the phases of military preparations on both sides. For reasons which will become evident in this and succeeding letters, I concluded to come around again to Normandy instead of going on to Versailles, after the German Armies had left Metz. The informations and declarations respecting the conduct of the commander, who has within three months delivered the whole French Army into the hands of the enemy, continue to fill the papers, and the capitulation of Metz finds few apologists.

METZ.

I left the fallen stronghold in a condition of entire tranquillity. The Prussian Post-office was already established, and the railway beginning to operate. Gen. KRIEGER has a force of something less than 30,000 men, and very few of these are kept in the town. The sick and wounded in the hospitals are having good care, and the benefit of external supplies is already manifested in a decrease of the death-rate. Typhoid fever is the worst form of disease prevalent. Since leaving there I have seen in the papers the statement that small-pox and dysentery was raging at Metz. I did not hear of any small-pox, and a surgeon expressly told me that there was no dysentery, as distinguished from diarrhea. The latter has been very prevalent. It is even dull at Metz just now, but after a few days there will be a great number of curious visitors, and the use of the railroad will make the station a bustling place. The hotels will be full of strangers and Prussian officers, and often the inhabitants will have to lodge divisions of passing troops. The fortifications will be put in order, and the garrison have work enough on hand; but the vast defenses are not in use at present, and Metz will be like Nancy—simply a military station on the new base of the German Armies. But for Thionville and Verdun, operations would be quite free in all directions from Metz. The rail from Metz to Verdun is not finished—a great neglect on the French military preparations, to which I called attention at the time of the battles in August. However, by a march of about thirty miles from Metz, or ten miles beyond Verdun, the finished portion of the road is reached, and is an additional route toward Paris, via Rheims or Chalons. I shall be surprised if Thionville is not taken by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who seems to have received the command of the First Army, formerly STEINMETZ's, and directions to move northward.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

I don't know whether I have mentioned heretofore that the railway lines in France, from Nancy to the frontier and toward Metz, are under the management of a Company to whom they have been delegated, by lease I suppose. The old employes of the French management who wish to retain their positions will be paid their salaries as though they had been constantly employed. This is stated in a printed notice in French and German, posted up at all the stations. In the same notice all employes are directed to report to and receive from the newly-authorised Société only. In all printed announcements, such as handbills and posters, throughout Alsace, and to a certain extent in Lorraine, both languages are given. I saw the working of the new system for the protection of railway trains. Some time ago an order was issued to the effect that some prominent citizens would be required to accompany every locomotive starting from a place within territory of France, as such a measure was rendered necessary by the attempts to throw the trains off the track. So now, before each train moves from its starting point, a respectable gentleman or two is seen to mount beside the engineer. The persons called upon are always some well-known and popular citizen—often the Judge, the Ex-Maire, or some other dignitary. They receive notice to report to the *Etappen Commando* at the railway station at such and such a time, and an intimation of force in case of refusal is appended at the foot of the form. It is not an agreeable service; but, fortunately, the men who are obliged to perform it are of a class to make the best of it, and yield to the rigorous necessity without showing ill will. Great pains are taken too by the Prussian officials to make the people understand that the railway is a great blessing to them, and that they ought to protect and defend it in every possible way. Because it is said, the German armies in France must live; we are disposed to bring plenty of food from Germany, but if you molest the railroads, it forces us in the same degree to make requisitions. And for this or some other cause, the railway line used by a hostile and invading army, through the very centre of France is almost entirely unmolested. The most wonderful thing in the whole history of the war, it seems to me, is this complete occupation of such immense railways.

STRASBOURG.

We came by Strasbourg, simply because the train which leaves Nancy at 3¾ P. M., instead of sleeping that night at Wendenheim, as the time-tables have it, ran into Strasbourg for the night. Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH were at the Hotel de Paris, and countless Americans' names appeared on the register, among the visitors to the half-destroyed city. Here, too, I saw a Russian gentleman, who came out of Paris on Thursday preceding (27th) with about eighty Americans. Most of the party had preferred to try getting through the French lines again outside, and so took the shorter route to Rouen, from Versailles. The gentleman himself came around in three days' drive to Nanteuil, where he took the Nancy Railway line. He sold his horse at Nanteuil for 100 francs, having paid 200 for it in Paris. It appears that the eighteen Russians who came out are indebted entirely to Mr. WASHBURNE for their escape. The Paris authorities refused to send out a parliementary for so small a number, and the United States Minister gave them an opportunity of joining their application with that of the Americans, a privilege for which my informant declared they felt very grateful.

QUARANTINE.

As we had our choice of routes, we took the Baden side from Strasbourg in the morning. To prevent infection, (of no disease in particular,) the Baden Government has established some long passages on their side of the bridge, through which all comers are obliged to pass with their coats, blankets, &c. These passages are rendered suffocating with chlorine and something else, and thus Baden keeps off the bad odors from France. Somebody seriously suggested that it was on account of the rinderpest; but as animals pass freely, and it is only the *genus homo* who are purified, I cannot suppose this party was well informed.

SCENES AT MAYENCE.

At Mayence I saw a scene such as was never witnessed before, and will not be likely to occur again. When we arrived the station was already full of French officers and soldiers. We had to wait till nearly midnight for the train to Cologne, and meantime other trains arrived with prisoners from Metz. Meantime I had found an acquaintance among the French officers, and so was informed of the names of many and the rank and quality of all the officers there. There were more than twenty Generals, and of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors of the staff, of the line, and of the Guard, more than a hundred. The soldiers of the Guard were there, the heroes of the Crimea and of Solferino. The officers, with soldierly hearts, preferring to share the lot of their men, had traveled in the same trains with them. For, I am very sure, much better accommodation would have been furnished to these high officers had they wished for it. They wore their splendid uniforms, and these were the same men we have seen so proud, so haughty, in other days; yet they were glorious here; there was something noble in the way they bore themselves, under the terrible circumstances which they feel to be disgrace. Something of Cooper, too, in many faces, as of a rich man ruined. The General who had had thousands at his bidding now seemed unwilling to let his soldiers serve him. And it more than once came to pass that a General carrying and helping carry his own baggage to and from the cars.

BOURBAKI'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

I stopped in Lille, and visited Gen. BOURBAKI'S head-quarters. Officers who have evaded being either prisoners or paroled, were continually arriving from Metz. During the half hour that I was at head-quarters, I think twenty must have reported. Many were in blouses, having taken the disguise of peasants as the most convenient for their escape through the country. All were informed by Gen. BOURBAKI that they were free to go where they chose. He was forming an army and would be glad to receive them, but if they preferred to go to Tours to join the Army of the Loire, or elsewhere, they were at liberty to do so. They frequently expressed a fear that they would at Lille be "bicoked up again directly, and they should not like that at seen after Metz." These escaped officers receive a payment on account of their salaries, and they receive also passage by rail to such point as they declare they wish to go. Only, that this free passage does not seem to be entire, as it is in Germany, for I noticed that with the pass of the Intendant, they had to procure also a supplement at the railway station, for which they paid something.

BALLOON FOR PARIS.

At 11½ this forenoon, the TISSANDIER brothers started from here on their first attempt to enter Paris by balloon. For eight days they have been watching by day and by night the currents of the air. Last evening there was a favorable current, as indicated by the little toy balloons sent up. They thought to start in the night, but it was nearly noon when they cut loose. They carry the mail from the Post-office, and any number of letters besides. They demanded no extravagant terms to receive letters. In fact, I have not heard of their receiving more than the gratitude of the anxious writer, who hoped to get a letter to dear ones in the besieged capital. What a world of hope and fear and wonder that beautiful monster seemed to be as she rose into the clouds and took the direction of Paris. When she finally disappeared from view, she was only a few degrees too far to the east. They seemed to have come low down searching for a current to suit them. The clouds were very dark, and at 12:20 we could see them no longer. They may be in Paris now, or at least have dropped the letters there. Who knows. M. TISSANDIER said that he should descend in Paris if possible, but should pretty certainly get the letters there. NICKWAKET.

Operation of the Fifteenth Amendment in Ohio—Sentence of a White Man for Intermarrying with Colored Voters—Charge of Judge Leavitt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 24.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge LEAVITT and a jury, two men, named Lewis and HENRY CARTER, were placed on trial, charged with having violated the provisions of the act passed May 31, 1870, "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union," by hindering and intimidating persons entitled to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment. The case is interesting from the fact that it is the first alleged violation of the act which has been investigated in any Court of the United States. The indictment contained two counts, setting out that the offense had been committed at the October election in Lawrence County, Ohio, the aggrieved colored individuals being JACOB STEWARD and JUPITER WILKINSON. The testimony of the three or four witnesses for the Government elicited the fact that the prisoner, LEWIS CARTER, (father of HENRY CARTER,) had been exceedingly violent in his demonstrations, informing Messrs. STEWARD and WILKINSON that if they attempted to vote there would be a revolution; that he would die rather than permit it. He also stated that he would cut the heart out of any person who attempted to support or protect them. They thereupon retired, and did not appear at the polls. The defense offered no testimony. Their attorney claimed that the evidence was insufficient to support the charge, and that the identity of the prisoners had not been established.

It did not appear from the evidence that the younger CARTER had been in any way implicated, and the jury were instructed to return a verdict of not guilty as to him.

After the arguments of counsel, the Court instructed the jury as follows:

JUDGE LEAVITT'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case is one involving a principal of considerable importance and general interest. Concerning the law, there seems to be very little room for doubt or controversy. It is a very recent enactment of Congress, growing out of the adoption as a part of the Constitution of the United States of what is known as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and which is now a part of the Constitution, the general tenor and object of which is to guarantee to all persons born in the United States, without reference to race, or color, or education, or previous condition, the exercise of the right of suffrage. You are all aware that, under the provisions of the Constitution, the act of May, 1870, upon which this indictment is framed, was passed, the object being to enforce the general provision of the amendment referred to. Among other matters, beyond all question, it was the object of the amendment that the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored population of our country. It was one of the main purposes of the act of 1870 to protect them in the exercise of this right, which, under the Constitution, is a part of the indisputable and undoubted rights of the colored population of the United States.

The only possible question that can arise is whether the facts which are in proof before you amount to intimidation. There is no pretense that there was any actual violence. If the proof is sufficient to show that, under the fear of consequences, they were intimidated so far they didnot persist in enforcing their right to vote, in other words, that passed by threatening them from absolutely to exercise the right of voting, the case will undoubtedly be brought within the operation of the law. It is not necessary that actual violence should have been used; it, by the use of threats, or other means, something to be dreaded was done to deter the persons in question from voting, I suppose the offense contemplated by the statute is clearly made out.

The Court has been requested by the counsel for the prisoner to charge the jury that if they should find that the two colored men were not actually intimidated, yet if they did not exercise their rights, and that there still existed an opportunity for them to vote, notwithstanding the conduct charged against the defendants, they must find a verdict of not guilty. I cannot recognize the correctness of this view of the law. It did not comprehend that the party prevented from voting should be in such imminent danger of personal violence as to intimidate them from the exercise of his right. If he was threatened, if language was used to him that induced an apprehension that there might be difficulty or violence if he attempted to exercise his right, I think that would bring the case within the operation of the law. Now it has been said that this colored people undoubtedly evinced a peaceable and submissive disposition. It was possible for them to have urged persistently and even with violence their right to vote. They did not think it proper to do so. I think their course was a wise one. If they had reason to apprehend violence it was very judicious and wise and proper for them to retire. Yet the question remains whether what did pass within their hearing, within their knowledge, actually so far intimidated them as to prevent them from exercising the right to vote? If it did, it was within the spirit and design of the law, for that was that there should be no hindrance, in any form, in any way, no intimidation, no threats, no efforts made to thwart or prevent any citizen in the exercise of the great principles of the right of suffrage.

The jury then retired, and after a brief deliberation, returned with the following verdict: "We, the jury in issue, jointly find LEWIS CARTER guilty in manner and form as charged, and as to HENRY CARTER, we find him not guilty. We respectfully ask your Honor to be merciful to the said LEWIS CARTER." The prisoner, through his counsel, intimated a desire that sentence be passed immediately. The Court said that as it appeared the defendant was a poor man, and not in circumstances to respond, the fine of $600 fixed by law would not be imposed. The sentence of the Court would be that the prisoner be confined in the County Jail of Lawrence County for one month, the shortest term allowed by the law.

The Fair-Crittenden Tragedy—Results of the Coroner's Inquests.

From the Alta California, Nov. 14.

Last evening Coroner LEITTERMAN resumed the inquest in the Crittenden case, and examined one witness:

WILLIAM BETSCH, sworn—Am clerk of the steamer *El Capitan*; I know nothing of the shooting which occurred on the steamer coming into Oakland. Three day evening, Nov. 3, heard a noise of passengers shifting their feet on the upper deck; did not hear any threat of a pistol; was busy; did not see what it was about, and saw Mr. CRITTENDEN lying on the deck in an apparently insensible condition; dead man there; but a few minutes after it young man came down and asked if a woman passenger had fallen down there; he said he was a relative of the lady; I directed the man with him, and got to the wounded man; Mrs. FAIR, the wife of the woman passenger, came down and said she was the woman that intended to elope with him; that Mr. FAIRCHILD had threatened to shoot him; Mrs. FAIR, the wounded man, told me, "I deceived you with the number of my room; I am shot; I am dying; I am dying." He said, "Come in," and repeated it; the second to be in the right mind, but slightly excited; the young man who came to me was FRANK LEROUX.

This concluded the testimony, and after a few minutes deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, A. P. CRITTENDEN, was a native of Kentucky, aged thirty-four years, and that he came to his death from a gun-shot wound, which shot was fired from a pistol in the hands of LAURA D. FAIR, on or about Nov. 3, 1870, on the steamer *El Capitan* while going from the Oakland Ferry to San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market continues to show the effect of the depression occasioned by the adverse results of the sales for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 19, and during the week that has passed but little public business has been transacted. The Thanksgiving holiday has also had a tendency to detract attention, and with these influences combined, a review of the week's business can contain but little of interest. The only sales made at the Exchange during the week were effected on Monday and Tuesday by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and JAMES M. MILLER respectively, and amounted in the aggregate to but $66,800—an exceedingly small average. City property was disposed of in each instance, and the sales were all legal ones. A better feeling, however, would seem to exist in reference to private transactions, and brokers generally report considerable activity in this branch of the business. The private sales to which attention has been called in this column at various times during the past week, and the reports in detail of the transactions made, give evidence of this fact. A glance at the transfer record for the week, given below, also indicates that the market is strong in this particular. The report it will be remembered, is only for five days, no transfers being recorded for Thanksgiving Day.

In Brooklyn real estate great interest continues to be manifested, and the sale made by J. COLM, at the Exchange in that city, on Tuesday last, was well attended. The bidding was not, perhaps, as spirited as heretofore, but property of various classes was disposed of to the amount of over $[illegible]. Large dealers in real estate are of the opinion that there is a larger margin for profit, in connection with an investment in Brooklyn lots, than in this City, from the fact that they are not held at so high a figure as those in New-York, while the rapid increase in population, and improvements in progress in and around Prospect Park, and in other sections of the Long Island city, cannot fail to increase the demand for eligible locations, and thus correspondingly enhance the value of the property. To illustrate the probably not forty years ago it would have been a difficult task to find any one who would have predicted the enormous rise in values which the construction of our own Central Park has occasioned in the property surrounding it.

For the week ending Friday, Nov. 18, the sales in the total of the transfers, the table were as follows: No. of transfers, New-York, 95; value of property, $2,440,150; No. of transfers, Brooklyn, 169; value of property, $1,101,000. For the past week ending Friday, Nov. 25, the following is the record:

	No. of transfers, New-York.	Value.	No. of transfers, Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Nov. 19	17	$283,075	12	$130,950
Monday, Nov. 21	22	205,250	21	127,500
Tuesday, Nov. 22	23	638,150	29	181,372
Wednesday, Nov. 23	12	121,600	25	94,160
Thursday, Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving)				
Friday, Nov. 25	17	88,150	17	244,457
Totals	91	$1,254,450	124	$781,189

For the present week a large amount of City real estate is advertised to be sold, and many of the properties are of a character to be in demand by those buying as they do a desirable class of both improved and unimproved property. The following are the announcements to thus far made:

Today, at the Exchange, JAS. A. LEVY will offer a number of valuable houses and lots, situated on Thirty-third, Fifteenth, Fifty-first and Hundredth and Twenty-third streets, respectively, all on the west side of the City. Also, very valuable lots on Fifty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, and lots on Sixth-avenue, on the corner of Fifty-sixth-street. The location of the greater part of this property is very fine, and if the details offered should attract the attention of investors.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will dispose of seven houses and lots located on Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. These houses are of Brownstone and are brick, with French roof, and well built. The lots are each 20x100. The same firm will also sell a lot on the south side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, in this City. Sales will also be made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

On Wednesday, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. held several large and important sales at the Exchange. The first is a Supreme Court sale in partition, and comprises desirable lots on Fifty-seventh, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-seventh streets, near Central Park, Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-first-street and lots on Broadway, Amsterdam and One Hundred and Thirteenth-streets, near the Boulevard; also improved property on Washington-street, Horatio-street, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Lexington-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.

The third above sale is peremptory, and the property offered valuable. The remaining sales to be made by the same firm on the same day embrace the plot of ground on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, 100x125, four lots on the avenue and one on the street; lot on Fifty-first-street, 25x100, and lot No. 23 Walker-street, near Church-street; and also the premises known as Nos. 482 and 484 Washington-street. These proposed transactions, as will be noticed, cover a large amount of property, and as most of it will certainly be sold, the attendance will undoubtedly be large.

On Wednesday, JAMES M. BRIDGES, SON & CO. will offer nineteen lots, located at Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at Spuyten Duyvel Creek and adjoining the Dyckman estate. From the success attending the recent sales of this estate, these lots should be readily disposed of.

On the same day, at a legal sale, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell, at the Exchange, a farm of 110 acres, known as the Garrison Iron Mine, formerly the property of LORENZO A. EASTON, and distance from Garrison Landing about three miles. Upon the farm is a valuable water-power with buildings. This is the first sale held at the Exchange by this new real estate firm—the successors of MALLDEY & BLACKWELL. The above are all the sales thus far announced, although several other sales are bulletined by other brokers, and several Supreme Court sales will also take place.

Particular attention is called to the various pieces of property offered at private sale by different real estate firms, notices in regard to which appear from day to day in our advertising columns. Persons seeking to invest in City or Country property will find it to their interest to consult this list before looking elsewhere.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 2 Pine-street, on Saturday, made an announcement, which, from its importance, is here reproduced. The third floor of LEVY's building, one of a new auction stand at the Exchange last week, also publicly announced that he should conduct his business in a similar manner. The step is one in the right direction, and if carried out will have its effect in rendering general collusions in the market and unproductive of the best results. A large proportion of the auctioneers at the Exchange have already adopted the system. The following is the card:

The undersigned will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate. No sales that are to be made and will be received. When property is limited, the proceeds of sales will be paid in the order of the priority given; will so state at the time of sale, but without naming the limit. Only actual bids will be accepted, and no sales made to parties acting as agents for others, or purchasing property unless it be upon the amount of limit. The prevalence of a custom of offering property at auction and understanding it to a high figure thus misleading purchasers and giving the public a false impression of the value, have decided us to adopt the above methods, believing it will prove advantageous to buyers and sellers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-street.

Private sales of City property are reported to have been recently effected as follows, at the prices annexed. By WM. H. HAYNOR, No. 2½ Pine-street:

Four lots on the south-west corner of Morning-lane and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and six lots on rear fronting on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, for $42,000; also, one lot on Fifth-avenue, fronting 25 feet, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, for $[illegible].

By PAGE & MCCAFFERTY, No. 654 Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street:

Plot of lots, with builder's lease, on 86th-st., near 3d-av.	$[illegible]
Lot, 25x100.5, on 86th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x[illegible], with brownstone	34,000
Lot, 25x100.5, on 86th-st., between Madison-av. (one-way) and 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x[illegible]	40,000
Lot, 25x100.5, on 86th-st., near 5th-av., three-story brick dwelling, 22x[illegible]	10,000
Lot, 25x100.5, on 86th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Tues., Dec. 13
Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 3 | Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 14 | Scotia, Saturday, Dec. 24
Africa, Saturday, Dec. 17 | Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 28
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Siberia, Wednesday, Dec. 28
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 28 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $150, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $165, gold.
Return tickets ..... $290, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $35 currency.
Return tickets ..... $135, gold.
Steerage tickets, Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Drafts at sight of Lading given for Londonderry, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For passage in Steerage, apply to No. 128 Broadway, Kirtley Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"Express" STEAMERS		"EXTRA" STEAMERS	
Anselia	Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Italy	Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Scotia	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 1

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, OR BELFAST:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Children under 12 years, two-thirds; under 3 years, free.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Tuesday, Dec. 10, 12 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin $75	Steerage $30
To London 85	To London 35
To Halifax, N. S. 20	To Halifax, N. S. 15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, on at reduced rates.
Tickets to be bought here by those who take passage for persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surbouf ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 10
FERRIERE ..... DAURE ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE ..... PRUDHOMME ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 7
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class ships from this port every Saturday, from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD ..... Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ..... Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FERMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ..... Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. H. PARKER ..... Jan. 4, at ..
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 23 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class ..... Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M. on
ON 6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
THE COLORADO, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY,
Leaves on 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast and be despatched on Friday, Dec. 2.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers for this important and rapidly-growing trade.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. H. EDWARDS, sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—Regular Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thanksgiving ..... Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips ..... Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Hawes ..... Monday, Dec. 12.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips ..... Thursday, Dec. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. (with the Mail), from Pier No. 4, North River:
MISSOURI, Capt. J. H. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. ADAMS ..... Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICK ..... Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 63 Beekman-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALONEY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 35 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PRESENT rates.
Through rates and bills of lading to points beyond this line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and its branches.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R., No. 20 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 22 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer R. W. POE will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., and Freight for all points on Delaware Breakwater and Delaware Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their convenience of access and security concerning passports, examination and forwarding of luggage; in searching hotel accommodations, in visiting the Custom-House, Dépôt, and on visiting of sights, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Company and travelling courier, speaking all languages, can always be secured by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 285 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZILIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. S. SUCCUM, Dec. 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. Jan. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. R. TIMBERLAKE, Feb. 20.

The steamers of this line will not be subsidized ships, but will sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For freight or passage, or freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK.
P. H. GRANNIS, Jr., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent on Dec. 15, on all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, and interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of live-oak timber, of the best quality, in cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

For the information of those who may be inclined to bid, it is deemed proper to state that the Department will be prepared to receive proposals for "Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, in order to secure the attention of the Department, they must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Surety in the first executed amount will be required to sign the contract, if offer be accepted, in the following manner:

Taking a twenty-five (25) per centum bid to be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In a bid for the entire number of the timber, there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be deemed sufficient to secure the public interest, until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, will be paid by a Pennsylvania Savings Bank as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the party of the first part in delivering the all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States of America such sum, not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the proof to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case approved March 3, 1798.

The 300,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 22,000 cubic feet in knees, 18,000 cubic feet in stems, knees, crotches, breds, aprons, stemposts, knees, knees, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 24 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they are usually found in a ship of war, and have conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at this Bureau; 120,000 cubic feet of the plank, of 12 and 15 inches in siding, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 25 to 31 feet, with a number of pieces of from 12 to 16 feet; and in breadth in that length and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest size. Also 20,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 25 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the molding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the waste being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered on the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the inspection and acceptance of the proper officers of the Navy Department, at the expiration of the time, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of landing, five months after the delivery of it, or, if cut within the limits of any State, then at the time of leaving within the same, and the boundaries of any of the States shall be upon real estate or railroad property, the lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, in the sum of three times the amount of the lease.

The Commissioner reserves to itself the right from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be increased and maintained.

The leases shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of which shall have been for five years from the date of the lease, and shall be held by some one of the parties interested in the lease. No partner of or in the company, or any co-partnership of firms, shall, in any event, become the lessee, but they may become sureties on the bond of the lessee. The lessees will be required to cover the highest rate for local freights over and road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and franchises, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, stabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies, and subject to the laws of the State in pledged to a sinking fund of mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road, to be paid off one, and to save the lessee harmless against all such claims and demands.

The lessees will be required to establish a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as may be conferred with railroad charters, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any other person in favor of or against any other road, or persons having business connected with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 20th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of Georgia and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposal must state in full the names and residence of the persons or the parties proposing, the amount that each of the parties thereto named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the property of the security which will be offered to complete the lease.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of stores, depots, turn-outs, sidetracks, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation, and for the use of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct full connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati (now in process of construction) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Richmond, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf Rise of road, being the only railroad connection between the systems of railways converging at Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office of Georgia.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
By the Governor:
ROBERT E. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office, until 12 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, the 29th inst., for the following-named articles, viz:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Black lead—cakes, square, 6 oz. per pound; about 12 on per pound.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.
1,000 feet (Board measure) 3 in. bayswood.
500 feet (Board measure) 2½ in. bayswood.
500 feet (Board measure) 1½ in. bayswood.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
4,000 spoons, 20,000 pounds rice, 1,000 pounds dried apples, 10,000 pounds sugar, 20,000 pounds coffee, 12,000 tablespoons, 12 tumblers coopers' flags, 1 barrel chalk, 2,000 pound rivets, 1,000 pound rivets, 2 gallons turpentine, 12 camels hair smoking brushes, 1,000 feet (Board measure) 1½ in. bayswood, 1 marking iron, 20 barrels charcoal, 60 coffee cans, 6 pounds, 1,000 coffee cans, 12 pounds, 1,000 coffee cans, 1 pound, 4,000 yards twilled, 1,000 yards enamelled cloth, 500 pounds baling cord, 12 stencil brushes, 12 cutlasses, 12 pistols, 12 KEYS for pistols, 12 rifles, 12 and and as per samples.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for more detailed further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete delivering the awarded articles, which must not exceed ten days after notice.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award such article or item separately, or to reject the whole if deemed best.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. G. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR SMART competent Protestant cooks; will assist in washing and ironing; also, six smart nurses and seamstresses; best of account; chamber-maids, waitresses and housekeepers; two Scotch girls, good cooks; also, two Scotch laundresses and a number of smart girls for general housework, with good references. Call at City Employment Office, 128 East 27th-st., between Lexington-av. and Third-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as laundress, housekeeper and and laundress, or fine washing; City or country; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up fine muslins in the best manner; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 48 Times Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a first-class seamstress; dressmaking, plain work and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and an excellent sick nurse; can take the operation on machine; has a German; will take the very best City references. Call at No. 426 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as hired place, cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machines; no objection to go to the country; has no baby; City references. Call for two days at No. 236 East 41st-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAMS, NO. 85 4TH-av., situations for a large number of French, professed Protestants and other cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses and nurses; also, young girls for housework, nurses, waitresses, housekeepers, dressmakers, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, with good City references, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do nursing and plain sewing. Apply at No. 1,204 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; can do washing and ironing in a private family; is an excellent baker; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 226 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended Protestant woman, City or country; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; knows of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Apply at No. 126 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as first-class laundress or as chamber-maid and to wash and iron; has good references. Call at No. 60 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; can take and do up fine muslins; good ironer; best City references. Call for two days at No. 338 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; good references. Call at No. 166 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; is capable of dressing a lady's hair; has the best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 549 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRANCH stress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good references. Call at or address No. 236 East 26th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GO AS TRAVELLING companion or as housekeeper in a widower's family or as nurse; is a good needle woman; is useful in any capacity and musical. Call at No. 201 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF RELIABLE help of any description, cooks, waiters, chamber-maids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, laborers, gardeners, &c., &c., can be supplied with good reliable help at the French office, No. 48 Sixth-av.

AT FERRELL'S, NO. 30 4TH-AV., CORNER 9th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants, whose references are thoroughly investigated; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT DARRENTHEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 104 East 27th-st., reliable help (of 15 years) can be found first-class servants of all nations, male and female.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French and Irish help constantly on hand at No. 128 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing at her house; unexceptionable references; good washer and ironer; gets up shirts in superior style; washing a reduction. Call at or address No. 36 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., Room No. 13, fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would like to take charge of children; is fond of children; is a good sewer; best City references. Call for three days at No. 27 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILDE, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. NEUMAN has removed her laundry from No. 22 to No. 26 9th-st.; she is capable of supplying several more families with fine washing, ironing and fluting.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man, by a steady, sober industrious man; understands the care of horses, cows, dogs, &c.; is a first-class, careful City driver, obliging, and of strictly temperate habits; the best of references can be given from last place. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober, steady man; long experience in the care and management of horses; good groom; steady driver; attention to the City rules; can give the best of reference from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 68 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best references. Address A. Gardener, T. H., Box No. 327 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; has the best of City references; steady, careful driver; best of reference from his employer, Mr. T. J. Coe, proprietor Springs House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly sober and trustworthy; best of City references. Address J. F., Box No. 324 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, industrious man; is a good coachman; perfectly understands his business; can milk; willing and obliging; has good City references. Address T. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Swedishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; willing and obliging; has good City references. Address T. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; satisfactory references from present employer. Call or address, J. O. S., No. 38 University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class young married man; careful, sober, and steady; has the best of City references; who can be consulted. Call or address T. C., No. 18 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; good references as to character, &c. Address T. B., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references. Call or address G. R., No. 1,206 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address LOTHIAN, No. 3 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, also the management of all descriptions of carriages; can drive two, four or six in hand to any part of this City; can prove the best references as to the character, also as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for one week V. W., in care of Mr. Kellner, No. 102 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who can also take the entire charge of a place; can do carpenter work; is strong, healthy, good City references. Address H. B., No. 128 West 19th-st., ladies store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 146 West 60th-st., Room No. 1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, chinese and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 6th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to let to second floor, with or without board; is well lighted and warm; will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms; refined neighborhood. Address, with name, 37, P., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, front parlor, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman; desirable Brooklyn accommodations; family entirely quiet; reference required. Address, with name, B., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms on parlor floor, in one-story brownstone front, second, third floor; location near good 7th and 8th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 68 Lyons Post-office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 14 West 21st-st., near Fifth-ave. Hours, 7 to 9 P. M. Gas gives and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED room, with or without board, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 128 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing at No. 32 West 18th-st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, in the modern house, No. 15 West 16th-st., to let, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, in a strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. No. 276 4th-av., near 21st-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR accommodations can obtain an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at No. 129 Madison-av.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST.—TO LET, A beautifully furnished second floor, with or with out board; private table if desired.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 212.—A FLEAS ant, well furnished room, with board for two persons, at $14 per week.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT board. No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN with board, with or without, at Mrs. Ward's board. Apply No. 24 West 32d-st.

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, with or without board, in first-class private residence, No. 34 East 16th-st., near Broadway; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL private French family, by a young gentleman, before 15th-st. Address HOBOKEN, Box No. 124 Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—BETWEEN WEST 27TH AND 42D sts., 5th-av. or 6th-av., for a professional gentleman, board and lodging, furnished apartments. Address PRT, Box No. 4,024 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSIcian, desires board in a private family in exchange, or partly, for music and German lessons; best of references given. Address F. P., Box 127 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college, on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-sixth academic session June Sept. 12. For information and prospectus and circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS, COR. 42D-ST. AND 5TH-AV.

In the departments of Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9 A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1836,)
No. 251 West 18th-st., corner 8th-av.,
Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 183 STEAK AND 207 BROADWAY, Corner 23d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No fear: school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the Classics only; age 20 years; college graduate; only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Library facility for older pupils. Only great boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 22 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; German by van Ziverts. Refers to patrons. No. 34 West 38th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, R. R. 20 miles from Jersey City. Rev. J. DORLON, with full and able corps. Address Prof. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNPRECEDENTLY YOUNG LADIES' Boarding School. Cold spring, Putnam County, New-York. Unexceptionable ref. to Mrs. MOSES PIERSON, Mrs. FICKENSCHILD, of Xtons Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 19.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The school year begins Sept. 12. For circulars apply to J. S. SCHWARZ, A. M., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE SINTELLectual Culture of Young Ladies. Class commences Jan. 3. Standard Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LAGNEN, PENNING Ave., N. Y., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 2 WEST 11TH-st.—English, French, Drawing and Music taught daily; terms low.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and Classical Boarding School for Young Ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MR. E. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,134 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 124 East 16th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, and is qualified to teach the English branches, the language and music, desires a position as governess. Address, Box No. 110 Times Office.

A LADY DESIRES TO EARN SOME money, with her children, a few hours in the day, at their home. Address E. A. B., Box No. 118 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR DECEMBER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS: Old and New. Wanted, a Husband. Mrs. P. CLARK. A Thousand Her Husband. Mr. EVERETT. Sir Roger de Coverley. Mr. Frederick Gerstäcker. Bruyn. The Improvisatore and the Hunter. Rev. W. LONEG. The Last Week. A. A. WOODHILL. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." Sparrows. MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY. An Ying. JULIUS A. PALMER, Jr. Pink and White Tyranny. (Chap. XI., XII.) MRS. H. B. STOWE. Dr. Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten." Natural and Artificial Selection. E. W. BELLOWS. Vintage. H. H. The Dying Gladiator. THEODORE LYMAN. Forms. MRS. EMMY ELLSWORTH FORD. THE EXAMINER. RECORD OF PROGRESS.

A GREAT OFFER.

Now subscribers for 1871 will receive FREE the last three numbers of 1870; and also the beautiful extra number for Christmas, viz:

"THE CHRISTMAS LOOKET"
A CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "OLD AND NEW," published early in December, as the connecting link between the Old and New Years.

For sale by all News-dealers.
Terms: Yearly subscription, $4; single numbers, 35 cents; Specimen number, with Club Rates, mailed on receipt of 15 cents.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND HARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Marble mantels in richest colors. A. KLAHRE, Marble Works, No. 128 East 14th-st., near Sixth-av., N. Y.

S. ELKEER & CO., NO. 88 WEST 26TH-St., between Broadway and 5th

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Warlike Tidings—Affairs in Pekin—Matters at Chefoo—Reinforcements—Weekly for Shanghai—Chinese Self-Conceit—Threats from Ningpo—Quadruple Confusion—Outrage at Fatshan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

The news of the week is, like that of its predecessors, decidedly warlike. Even at Newchwang, the *ultima thule* of foreign intercourse with China proper, the residents have felt the effect of the prevailing hostility to foreigners, and in view of certain assurances that they will ere long be "taken in hand," are beginning to manifest unmistakable uneasiness. Communication with that port—entirely suspended during the Winter months—is sufficiently uncertain in Summer to make us feel a little anxious as to the safety of the few foreigners who submit to so detestable an exile from civilization as an attempt to make money at Newchwang necessitates. As yet they are reported "safe," but no one can say how soon they may be in trouble. Application has, I learn, been made to the British naval authorities for a gun-boat to lie in the river until Spring restores communication with the outer world, and it is to be hoped that the request will be granted. In business matters our correspondents report extreme dullness, with no hope of speedy improvement. But who, except a crack-brained sinologue, would have ever chosen Newchwang as a commercial emporium? To any one proposing to settle there, the best advice is an emphatic "don't!"

AFFAIRS IN PEKIN.

From Pekin—I am taking the parts geographically, you observe, commencing with the northernmost—an interesting letter has been published in the Shanghai papers from which I subjoin a quotation. The writer is a reliable man and confirms, as you will see, the opinions I have previously expressed as to the pro-foreign feeling of the late Regent and the strong pressure put upon the Emperor to take active measures against foreigners. He says:

"The war party at this place, confident in the ultimate success of Prussia, and of the consequent weakness of France, believe that the latter country will not be able to exact an adequate reparation for the Tien-tsin insult. Troops were being concentrated in the Province of Chihli by TSENG and PO WANG. The Seventh Prince and PO WANG hate the Roman Catholics, and have already sent six reports to the Emperor on the subject of the Tien-tsin outrage. The Empress mother, Empress Dowager, and Sixth brother of Prince KUNG are anxious to maintain peace; but one of Prince KUNG's brothers is very hostile to foreigners. A storm is evidently brewing, and the apparent weakness of the foreign Ministers will make it all the more terrible when it does come. The Sisters are quietly sending away the children and patients under their care, and intend to repair to Fukhien. Prince KUNG is opposed to their leaving."

MATTERS AT CHEFOO.

From Chefoo—a port better known to your readers, I expect, under the name of Tung Chow, the former name applying solely to the port, and the latter to the city—the only news is that the 18th of the present Chinese month (or some three days since) was fixed for the massacre of all foreigners. We are so used to these reports that the cry of "Wolf" is less alarming than it would otherwise be. But the wolf came at last at Tien-tsin and may yet appear elsewhere. Personally, I have strong doubts of any organized attack being again made at any port, but have strong apprehensions for those living at isolated mission stations away from the great mass of foreigners. A large number of Chinese, said to be soldiers in disguise, have arrived at Chefoo, and a storm may be brewing. Of this, should it occur, you will probably receive intelligence via San Francisco before I can communicate it by way of Galle.

DEFENSIVE WORKS FOR SHANGHAI.

At Shanghai, the propriety of erecting defensive works is the great topic of the day. The more prudent and thoughtful counsel the construction of barriers which would be a formidable obstacle to a mob in case of a riot, while requiring but a small force to hold them. Any number of enthusiasts are of course on hand to recommend forts, walls, and all the surroundings of a fortified city, quite oblivious of the fact that they could never be defended from want of men. Even the enthusiasts, however, do good, and are forcing the "don't care" party—I might call them the "who's afraid" party—to wake up and abandon their childish belief in Chinese love for foreigners. A sad accident is reported as having occurred just before the steamer left, which has added fuel to the growing ill-feeling between the natives and the foreign community. Some riflemen practicing at the butts unfortunately shot two Chinese children who were dodging about to pick up the empty cartridges. The ball passed through both their heads at the same moment, and they fell dead immediately. To describe the scene, when their parents learned the fate of their children, is almost impossible. Those of your readers who have seen Asiatics under such circumstances will easily realize it, but grief so violent and vituperative is assuredly never seen in civilized lands. It was, of course, impossible to convince them that the occurrence was accidental, and, though they eventually accepted the explanation, and a handsome subscription raised to soothe their bereavement, it is quite certain that the accident has still further widened the breach.

CHINESE SELF-CONCEIT.

A most amusing rumor has been current at this port, to the effect that the Mongolian Bannermen had volunteered to march overland to Prussia, for the purpose of assisting King WILLIAM against the French! No better index of Chinese self-conceit could be given than this assumption of warlike prowess. As one well acquainted with the native soldiery, I may add that five hundred troops, of any civilized nationality, could in the open field hold their own against five thousand of the bannermen.

THREATS FROM NINGPO.

From Ningpo come reports similar to those noted from other ports. It is said (convertible into the mob would like) that TSENG KWOFAN, China's best General, and the hope of the Anti-Foreign Party, has given orders to the subordinate authorities to get up a rising against foreigners. So far as I can learn, however, the subordinates in question don't "bite," and having a vivid idea of the disagreeables of war, prefer peace to possible victory in such a quarrel. The Lieutenant-Governor has at all events expressed a very decided intention of suppressing any such riot, if attempted, and a split between him and his superior upon the matter is not unlikely. I should mention, by the way, that TSENG has just been gazetted Viceroy of Nankin. LI HUNG CHANG, another strong "anti-barbarian," succeeds him as Viceroy of Chihli, and a brother of the latter becomes Viceroy of Hu-peh and Hu-nan. The effect of these appointments remains to be seen, but they augur ill for the maintenance of pacific relations between the Chinese and their foreign visitors.

CREDITABLE CONDUCT.

I mentioned the creditable conduct of the Chinkiang authorities upon hearing of the Tien-tsin massacre. Since I then wrote, placards have been posted in the city denouncing foreigners, but were promptly destroyed by order of the Mandarins. The Taotai, especially, seems inclined to deal justly, and we may hope that his efforts will be successful. At Fu-chow, on the contrary, the officials seem to be doing all in their power to excite the passions of the mob. A subterranean ditch or mine has been dug within the city, and this is stocked with ammunition and rockets, with the object, as they state, of defending the city in case of attack, but really, as is asserted, of using these materials against foreigners. The people at this port have always given a good deal of trouble, and any remonstrances have been most impudently met by the Mandarins. Should a riot take place the missionaries of all denominations intend to seek refuge in Hong Kong. A large Catholic establishment numbers several priests and converts within its walls, and they are even more uneasy than their Protestant brethren.

OUTRAGE AT FATSHAN.

In our own immediate neighborhood the fortnight has been eventful, a rising having occurred at Fatshan, the scene of the gallant exploit by the British Admiral, Sir HENRY KEPPEL, during the last war. This place is about twelve miles from Canton, and its people have always been hostile to foreigners. The *China Mail* gives the following account of the affair, to which I referred in my last, full particulars not having then come to hand:

"It appears that the native Christians at Hong Kong and Canton have lately built a chapel at Fatshan, at a cost of $300, which sum they raised entirely by subscriptions among themselves, and without any pecuniary assistance from foreigners, missionary or otherwise. On the completion of the edifice it was determined to have an opening ceremony on a grand scale, and several Protestant missionaries and native converts were invited to attend. Rev. Dr. LEGGE, the head of the mission, declined to be present, wisely considering it undesirable, in the existing state of native feeling, to take any action that might lead to excitement. Only one foreigner was present, Rev. J. CHALMERS, of the London Mission, who preached the dedication sermon. The ceremony passed off without interruption, notwithstanding the apprehensions that had been expressed, and Mr. CHALMERS left Fatshan at the close of his sermon, refusing to remain for some festivities appointed to take place in the evening. To his early return to Canton he probably owes his life. At about 8 P. M. the hubbub which had often expressed the intention of destroying the building when finished, collected about the doors and openly declared that improprieties were being committed within the chapel. The native assistant denied the charges, and endeavored to cool the growing excitement; with the usual results, however, that in an hour the building had been burst into, sacked and burned. The converts made good their escape, and no loss of life occurred, though several had wounds were received. The property was entirely Chinese, and no foreigner was injured, so that it is a matter in which the Consuls will have difficulty in taking action. Two constables who were fetched from the Yamun refused to interfere, and the Fire Brigade, which turned out in force, confined their exertions to preserving the neighboring houses, allowing the chapel to burn as it might. Fatshan is noted for its opposition to the encroachments of missionaries, and the representative of the Wesleyan Mission at that place has for some time past resided but little there. The effects of this outrage on the Canton people have not yet shown themselves in an obnoxious form; perhaps the almost certain impunity of the Fatshan savages will fire the mine in Canton. It is said that Mr. ROBERTSON faithfully takes up the case, and that the great Negotiator at Pekin, and Blame is freely given to foreigners for trying to excite the passions of the good Chinese. In connection with the present unsettled state of affairs in China, we may mention a report which comes to us from good authority, indirectly in fact, from the authorities of a party in Japan, who are in a position to be among the first to hear of such a matter if it really has an existence. The report is that the Viceroy of the Kwang Tung Province has issued orders to the commander of the fleet stationed in the South of China to prepare for war. This may be preparing to acting on the defensive against French invasion, or on the aggressive as regards foreigners generally, and this outrage at Fatshan may be the first symptom of a general outbreak throughout the whole South of China against the Christian religion and the detested foreigner."

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Speech at the Gathering of the Army of the Cumberland—What he Intended to do with Johnston's Army.

The following is the full text of Gen SHERMAN's speech at the recent anniversary gathering of the Army of the Cumberland at Cleveland, Ohio, as published in the *Herald* of that city:

As Gen. SHERMAN rose to respond to the toast "From Chattanooga to Atlanta—one hundred days' fire," he was greeted with tremendous and long continued cheering. The soldiers of that beloved leader mounted the chairs, swung their hats and shouted till the very flags above them, borne "from Chattanooga to Atlanta" by his victorious legions, seemed to wave in response. At length all became quiet and crowded around the speaker, eager to hear. The confusion which had entirely prevented many of the speakers from being heard at all was entirely hushed. Gen. SHERMAN said:

You have already been told by Gen. PALMER that here we are all equal, and no more. If I was your commander now, I should command silence, but I thank you cordially for the respect and kindness you have shown me by becoming so quiet as you have. "From Chattanooga to Atlanta—one hundred days under fire!" It was my great good fortune to succeed to the army when all its members had been molded into soldiers. It was well accoutered, equipped and commanded; it had good division, brigade, regimental and company commanders, and all the soldiers were schooled in the art of war. It only devolved upon me, therefore, to do what a General should, direct the heads of the columns. It was my lot to command the column of the grand army that moved through Georgia. I was well supported, having such able soldiers as THOMAS commanding the centre, McPHERSON the right wing, and HOOKER the left wing, and backed by an army of true, loyal, brave and intelligent men. I well remember that morning in May when over the telegraph was flashed to me the order for the army to move. We advanced in three armies, bearing directly down upon Joe JOHNSTON, at Dalton. We all remember when we first saw upon those hills the first blue puffs of smoke from the rifles of the skirmishers, followed by the boom of the cannon, which told that the battle had begun. From that time till the last gun of the campaign was fired, 119 days, it was one unceasing battle. Not only was the music of the rifle our reveille, but the sound of the the cannon in the distance soothed us to sleep at night, and when the sound was hushed we awoke from sleep. So long as the firing of the pickets told us that they were awake we were secure, but when all was quiet we felt disturbed and anxious. I say I had time, and it was appropriate for me, to follow in detail the movements of those armies throughout the whole of that devious campaign, over mountains, across streams, and through those dense woods and thickets. I have only time on this occasion to give you a few points, but before I proceed further I want to thank you for your silence and attention. It was my hope and desire to crush the army of JOHNSTON by a single blow, and while you of the Army of the Cumberland were climbing the rough sides of Rocky Face, I knew what you did not, that a brave and well-equipped army was moving to the right upon a far more important line than that you occupied. I listened anxiously for the boom of the guns of McPHERSON, who had moved through Snake Creek Gap and was advancing on Resaca. When the welcome sound came to my ears I thought Joe JOHNSTON was my victim, but my plan was not entirely successful. Then all the armies passed down through Snake Creek Gap like a stream of lava from a volcano upon Resaca. Here I came within an ace of accomplishing my purpose, JOHNSTON only escaping by a few minutes, as I have had it from the lips of JOHNSTON himself since the war. Then we marched down the valleys to Cassville, where I supposed JOHNSTON would fight. He has told me since the war, and shown me a copy of his order to that effect, that he intended to give battle at the mouth of Allatoona to Cassville. He said that he had been out all day and at night, when, worn and weary, HOOD asked him to supper. The subject of the coming battle was discussed, and HOOD told him that his lines were outflanked. JOHNSTON told him that it was impossible, but HOOD repeated the statement, and JOHNSTON could not go into battle when one of the most trusty corps commanders was dissatisfied. The next morning when I had expected to commence the decisive battle of the campaign, I found the enemy's position deserted. Twenty years ago, when a Lieutenant of artillery, I passed my horse-back through Altoona Gap. I knew the place and its advantages for defense, and I surely thought JOHNSTON would make a stand there. I was not a little surprised that he did not, and we had to follow him much further. We would be satisfied only with victory. Below Altoona we met JOHNSTON as New-Hope Church—that "hell-hole," rightly named. The trees there yet bear the marks of that conflict, torn and sundered as by lightning. The hardest fighting of the campaign was during the few days we confronted JOHNSTON at that point. There was no clear ground, it was all a dense thicket, and none of us will soon forget the fearful boom and crack of those bloody days. We pressed on and at length reached the railroad. Then the heavy rains came on, the roads were well nigh impassible, the wagon trains were left behind, and at length, with the soldiers almost stripped and so dirty that one could scarce tell what color they were, we arrived at Kenesaw. There the war became more interesting. We all remember that assault and deplore the loss, but such is war. But one day I saw in the early morning, with my telescope, the blue coats skirmishing up the sides of the mountain. Eagerly I watched them, and at length I saw a man creep to the summit, peep over for an instant, and then wave his hand to his comrades, as if saying, "Come on boys!" I could almost hear his voice, although I was four miles away, and I knew that the enemy had gone. The General went on to narrate the pursuing of the rebel army across the Chattahoochie, on the banks of which they spent the Fourth of July. The rebels supposed he would stop there, but he did not—he was bound to go. He detailed briefly the crossing of the Chattahoochie; the flank movement of SCHOFIELD to Stone Mountain; the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which HOOKER would always remember; the closing in of the lines around the fated City of Atlanta; the fierce assaults of HOOD, when army was hurled back with fearful slaughter; the grand flank movement, after five weeks siege, below Atlanta, resulting in its evacuation; and gave a summing up of the results of the campaign, which was in fact a continuous battle for 119 days. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the Army of the Cumberland. He said he thought the armies of Tennessee and Ohio sometimes moved faster, but when he advanced the Army of the Cumberland, in the centre, he always knew that if he went away, when he came back he would find it there! We regret that the extreme lateness of the hour will not permit us to give Gen. SHERMAN's speech entire. It was not delivered till nearly midnight, being one of the last on the list, and was entirely extemporaneous. It was full of intense interest to the old soldiers, and he was often applauded to the echo. When he sat down cheer after cheer went up for the grand leader. A moment after he sat down one of the soldiers, a little "happy," leaned over the table and said to him, "We don't think much of you, Uncle SAM!" but there was more in that expective than could be expressed by the strongest affirmation.

THE BREWERY HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case of Ellsworth—Verdict Against Charles Frass.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of LEONARD GIEGERICH, the circumstances of whose death were fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The evidence taken at the inquest shows that the deceased and CHARLES FRASS were employed at the Kress Brewery, in East Fifty-fourth-street, and that the former occasionally drank to excess. Friday, he was greatly under the influence of liquor, and about noon had a dispute with FRASS about washing beer kegs or buncs, telling one of the drivers that some one had thrown a bung at him, and that when FRASS came up from the cellar he would knock him on the head with a keg. About 6 o'clock several of the men, including FRASS, who was sitting down putting on his stockings, were in a room on the second floor when deceased entered, and FRASS asked him how he could apply to him an opprobrious epithet, when deceased answered that he would apply it aside, adding that he was not afraid of four like FRASS. The latter then got up from his chair, and the two men grappling each other, GIEGERICH, who was quite drunk and standing near the door, was pushed down the stairs backwards, falling over eight steps, and his head striking against a stone wall at the foot. All of the witnesses testified that the two men did not clinch, but only slightly pushed each other, and that while GIEGERICH was drunk FRASS was entirely sober. In accordance with these facts, and the medical testimony, a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull caused by being pushed down stairs at KRESS' brewery by CHAS. FRASS. Up to a late hour last evening the accused had not been arrested.

The Sixteenth-Street Affray—Ante-Mortem Statement of Edward Hines.

At a late hour yesterday, Dr. JOHN BEACH, Deputy Coroner, visited Bellevue Hospital, but without Coroner ROLLINS, who is disabled by sickness, and took the ante-mortem statement of EDWARD HINES, who was shot at an early hour yesterday morning by WM. H. McNIVENS, as stated in another column. Dr. BEACH found HINES suffering from two gun-shot wounds, the one in the head, however, being of a trivial character, while that in the abdomen, which the Police had treated as a grave wound, he soon discovered to be of a fatal nature. HINES himself, while entertaining some hopes of recovery, was aware of his critical condition, and, with this knowledge, made a full statement of his difficulties with the McNIVENS, which, in substance, is as follows:

He has lately resided at No. 322 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, but in July last lived at No. 677 East Sixteenth-street, and one night in July last when talking with officer EAGAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, a number of young men living in the vicinity began to call him names, and after the Officer left endeavored to draw him into an encounter, and he believing himself about to be overpowered by these men, one of whom was JOHN McNIVENS, fired four pistol shots, but, as he claims, over their heads, and only to frighten them. He was arrested for the firing, but soon afterward discharged by Recorder HACKETT, and then to avoid further difficulty went to Brooklyn to live, and has not since resided in this City, nor was he seen in this City until Saturday night. He and his brother went into FRANY's saloon, No. 26 East Sixteenth-street, about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, and WM. McNIVENS entering, was asked to take a drink by the brother and afterward by EDWARD HINES, both of which invitations were declined, when the brothers left the saloon, then passed into the street, JAMES being somewhat noisy, and the other trying to get him to a car, when he was struck on the head from behind, and in turning around he saw McNIVENS standing a few feet away, pointing a pistol at him; an instant after he fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of EDWARD HINES, and JAMES HINES then attempting to seize him. McNIVENS fired again, the ball taking effect in the hip of JAMES, after which he ran away. As to the provocation, for this cold-blooded shooting, HINES says, "I know of no provocation, I never said a word to the man, I was a peaceable man, I never had any difficulty with McNIVENS, I never had any difficulty with any of my neighbors, I never had any difficulty with any man, I never had any difficulty with any man in my life." I, of course, resented these insults, but only with my tongue."

It will be seen that the wounded man gives an entirely different version of the affair from that furnished by the Police, and the whole truth can only be ascertained by the fuller investigation of an inquest. HINES was still alive at a late hour last night, but the physicians had no hopes of his recovery.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Quartermaster of the Department of the East, has ordered the following as the hours of communication for the Winter between the City and islands in the harbor: By steamer from Pier No. 49 to Bedloe's Island, calling at Governor's Island, week days, 8 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.; from Bedloe's Island to New-York, 9, 2 and 5; Sundays, from New-York to Bedloe's, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; from Bedloe's to New-York, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. There will be no afternoon trip on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Barges will leave Governor's Island for the City at 7 A. M., 11½ A. M., 2½ P. M. and 4½ P. M., and return to the Island at 8 A. M., 12½, 3½ and 4½ P. M.

An order has been received at Head-quarters in this City from Washington, to have in readiness a number of men for transportation to San Francisco.

The Japanese Princes who visited the *Guerriere*, on Saturday, were received with full honors by order of the Admiral. A salute was fired and the flags were hoisted to compliment the visitors.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.900 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. Nov. 22, 30.320 inches; minimum at 2 A. M. Nov. 26, 29.500 inches; range, .160 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41.3°; maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 21, 60°; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 26, 26°; range, 35°. Nov. 22, rain from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.39 inches; Nov. 23, rain from — A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water, .09 inch; Nov. 25, rain from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .15 inch; Nov. 26, rain from — A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water, .06 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.79 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,903 miles.

A fancy fair and bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, from Dec. 15 to Dec. 30, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. This is a most deserving institution, and the fair is sure to be a grand success.

The Police of the Third Precinct, last week, collected from the vendors of Washington Market a quantity of poultry and groceries for the Ladies' Union Relief Association, to distribute among the sick and disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war. The poor families who were not supplied with either poultry or groceries, were presented with $2, to expend on their Thanksgiving dinner.

PERRY WILBEY, of No. 28 Monroe-street, who was run over Saturday night at the corner of Scott and Roosevelt-street, by one of the Bell line street cars, died yesterday morning. PATRICK LYNES, of No. 144 West Twenty-sixth-street, the driver of the car, who was arrested at the time, is held to await an investigation by Coroner FLYNN.

THEODORE FISHER, aged three months, was accidentally smothered in bed on Saturday night, at No. 38 Attorney-street. An inquest will be held.

BROOKLYN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire brave out in the house of HENRY E. BOWEN, publisher of the *Independent*, No. 41 Willow-street, and damaged the place to the extent of $300. It was caused by a defect in one of the flues.

The official footing published yesterday of the vote cast at the late election for Governor was erroneous to the extent of 1,000. Corrected the figures stand: For HOFFMAN, 36,262; for WOODFORD, 22,569; majority for HOFFMAN, 14,693. There was also a mistake in McLAUGHLIN's vote for Recorder; his majority over MADDOX and STRYKER was 4,026.

Of the colored gamblers who were arrested on Saturday night at the corner of Bond and Fulton streets, twenty-six were discharged yesterday morning by Justice BUCKLEY. The remaining four were held for further examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The repairs on the Horton's Point Lighthouse, which have just been completed, improve its external appearance greatly. A new patent cement has been placed on the brick-work of the light-house, which, it is claimed, will harden and make the brick-work more durable. A new self-feeding pump-lamp has been placed in the tower of a more steady, although not greater illuminating power. The appropriation for this improvement was $6,000.

Mr. CHARLES H. TUTHILL, of Greenport, has purchased of the Government the hull of the steamer *Algonquin*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and formerly a gun-boat. It will be remembered that the *Algonquin* was the vessel in which the experimental machinery of A. E. DUDGEON, Esq., formerly Chief Engineer of the Navy, was placed. Capt. TUTHILL will convert the hull into a Menhaden fish-oil factory. She will be towed to New-London for the purpose of having her machinery taken out.

Friday night, THOMAS COMBERS, a resident of West Flushing, was severely beaten by two Germans, calling themselves JOHN and CHARLES KLEIN. The assailants are stable men, employed by ALEXANDER PATERSON, at the Fashion Race-course. They were arrested and taken before Justice McKENNEY yesterday, at Maspeth, where they were sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in the County Jail.

The bark *George De Zalde* was successfully launched from the yard of W. HARD & SON, Greenpoint, Saturday afternoon. She is a beautiful model, 116 feet keel, 31 inches beam, 11½ feet lower hold, and 8 feet between decks, and measures 643 tons. She is intended for the West India trade.

The people of West Northville have started a petition, to be sent to the Post-office Department, praying for the establishment of a Post-office at that place.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad facilities in Paterson and Passaic County are rapidly increasing. Heretofore the Erie has been the only road of any advantage to the city. Within two years, however, there will be at least four roads passing through the city and county. The Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which now passes above the city and is not used for passenger carriage, is about to have passenger trains placed upon it, and will be put in communication with the city which lies 200 feet below it. In a few months the Midland Railroad will be in working order. The Montclair is a new road, running through the upper portion of Passaic County. When these improvements are made Paterson will have railroad facilities unequaled by those of any other town in New-Jersey.

SERRYER's pottery, at Trenton, N. J., took fire early yesterday morning, and the flames spread to an adjoining shed filled with straw. Here lay two youths, named HENRY CLARK and JAMES HALY, aged eighteen years each. They were surrounded by the flames, and before they could escape the latter was so burned about the face and hands that he is probably dead by this time. The other was terribly burned in the feet.

At an early hour yesterday, the German steamer *Westphalia*, lying in dock at Hoboken, caught fire. The Captain immediately ordered 500 barrels of resin to be unloaded, lest they should catch fire. While this was being hastily done, the greatest anxiety prevailed for the safety of the vessel and the surrounding shipping. The flames were soon subdued.

After the first of next month, the Camden ferry companies will cease issuing commutation tickets. Packages of tickets will be sold as at cheap rates as the former commutation tickets, with the advantage of being good on any of the five ferries running from Camden to Philadelphia, the tickets only being good upon one ferry.

The new Methodist Seminary at Hackettstown, which is to be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the State, is rapidly being completed. The walls are up, and the building is now being covered. The sixth payment of $18,000 was made last week.

Officer McCOLLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, yesterday morning found the body of a newly-born infant in a paper box, lying in Old Grand-street, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Coroner DUNN was notified and will hold an inquest.

Early yesterday morning the barn and stable of JACOB SCHEWER, on Bergenhall-avenue, Old Bergen City, was destroyed by fire. The loss was about $600; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A handsome new Presbyterian church is being erected at Blairstown. The building is of stone, and will cost about $20,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount was subscribed by Hon. JOHN J. BLAIR.

The various councils of the Order of United American Mechanics in Camden have formed an association, and will ask to be incorporated by the next Legislature.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Capt. Chas. R. Phelps, of the Engineer Corps, has been relieved from duty on the staff of the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri, and ordered on duty at Baltimore, Md. First Lieut. Ernest H. Ruffner has been ordered on duty at Fort Leavenworth, as Engineer officer upon the staff of the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri. Capt. Henry R. Dealey, unassigned, has been generally discharged at his own request. Capt. Thos. C. Bradford, of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and ordered to Watervliet Arsenal, New-York. Capt. Jas. Stevenson, has been relieved from duty as recorder of the Military Board at Fortress Monroe, and First Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, of the Second Artillery, appointed in his place. Capt. Jas. Stevenson, has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board at New-York, and Second Lieut. C. F. Taggart to appear before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—American Securities opened and closed quiet, and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	87¾	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¾	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	87¾	87¾
United States 10-40s	84¾	84¾
Erie Railroad shares	20¾	21¼
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	28	28

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 91½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton.—Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 89½ for the issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton.—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Linseed oil, 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—Evening—Lard closed dull at 44s. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton.—The market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 9¼@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst. have been 8,000 bales. PROVISIONS.—Tallow, etc. ⅌ cwt. for Cutch, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Linseed Cakes, £10 0s.@£10 10s. ⅌ ton for this shipment for feeding. TALLOW, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d.@56s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 26.—COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm and in fair demand at 80c.@82c. RYE firm and scarce at 82c.@85c. OATS in good demand at full prices. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. PORK dull and drooping; sales City Packed at $18. LARD dull and weak; sales City Kettle at 12c. Bulk MEATS dull and unsettled, with little demand; shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Sides, 8½c.@8¾c. BACON dull; shoulders, sellers February, at 7c. HAMS dull and nominal; Sheets delivered at 15c. to be delivered next week. LIVE HOGS in demand and higher; $4 25@$4 40. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at $0 70@$0 80; receipts, 5,000 bbls. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand at $6@$22. WHISKY dull, with small sales at 84c.@85c. EXCHANGES steady—$100 buying City Orders at 50c. Shoulders, etc.; Sides, 8½c. HAMS, 11c.; sales, 1,000 pieces Hams at 10c., delivered January next.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet and firm. WHEAT advancing and in active demand at 81 @81¼@81 3-4c. cash; 81 @81¼ seller December for No. 2; afternoon market irregular; 81 @81¼ seller December; for No. 2. CORN closed at 41c.; afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and steady at 30c. for No. 2. RYE—No. 2 Rye dull and quiet at 71c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 78c. HOGS—Were firm at 24c., from-board. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. Mess PORK, $18. LARD, 12c. Live HOGS sold at $4 20@$4 30. CATTLE dull at $3 25@$4 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 83,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Hogs, 8,000 head. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,500 head. PROVISIONS dull in Boston.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—COTTON inactive and prices drooping; Middling, 11¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 197 bales; coastwise, 121 bales; total stock, 1,195 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 4,000 bales. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6; do. Family, $7@$7 50; Ohio Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$7 50; Extra Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT—Prime to choice Red, $1 25@$1 30; fair to good Red, $1 20@$1 25; common Red, $1 10@$1 15; Amber, $1 30@$1 35. CORN steady and firm; White, 65c.@66c.; Yellow, 65c.@66c. OATS firmer at 40c.@42c. RYE quiet at 70c.@72c. MESS PORK weak; old, $18. LARD, 12½c. BULK MEATS—Rib sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 18c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD weak at 15½c. WHISKY unsettled at 86c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—FLOUR in good demand, and market steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales, 4,700 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 32, and 730 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. CORN steady; sales 2,700 bushels at 62c. OATS held at 37c.@38c. for West. RYE nominally inactive. BEAN and PEAS scarce. CORNMEAL $1 60 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted. ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; shorts, $22@23; Shipstuff, $24@26; Middlings, $26@28; Coarse Feed, $18@19. RECEIPTS, 20,000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—COTTON firm and unchanged. WOOL—Tone active; Tinothy, $2 75@$3; Flaxseed, $2 25@$2 30. FLOUR dull and drooping; Spring WHEAT—Extra Family, $5 25@$5 50; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5@$5 25. WHEAT—Decided light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 28; Indiana, $1 40@$1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN steady and in request; Old Yellow, 82c.@83c.; New, 78c@81c. OATS steady; State and Western, 43c.@45c. COTTON firm; 10c.@11c. gold. SUGAR—Raw unchanged. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.; Flour, 3/c. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Beef, $10@$12 50; Ham, 21c.@22c. Lard, 12c. WHISKY firm; Pennsylvania, 84c.@85c.; Ohio, 85c.; Western, 84c.@85c. BACON—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Sides, 12c. BACON—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD—Kettle, 12c.@12½c. BUTTER unchanged. Live HOGS active; sales at $3@$5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—TOBACCO—Sales, 32 hhds. at 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. for Trash; 68 hhds. at $3@$5 50 for common to good Leaf; 67 hhds. at $5 50@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs. for good Leaf. BACON firm; Hams and Flat at 20c. in round lots. COTTON dull; Middling, 10½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6@$7. GRAIN unchanged and nominally; but nothing doing. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 50 for machine to shoulders. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $18. Bulk Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD, 12½c. HAMS, sweet-cured, 20c. WHISKY at 84c.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—WHEAT rules steady, with a fair milling demand for choice samples; sales 2,000 bushels Extra Diehl on private terms. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. CORN is in limited request; sales Round Yellow, in lots, at 80c.@82c. BARLEY—Sales two car loads No. 2 two-rowed at 76c.; three car loads No. 2 6c. at 85c.; also a lagged lot at 82c.; one car load No. 2 six-rowed at $1 1 three car loads No. 2 6c. at 80c., and one car load No. 1 do. at 81 @82. OATS quiet, with sales of State, in lots, at 42c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 200 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.—By rail—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee, on track, at $1 29; No. 2 held at $1 32. Corn dull; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.; 1,000 bushels new at 70c. OATS quiet and lower; sales, 12,000 bushels Western at 36c. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 26.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT active and advan